Rs. 170 buys you a Royal West End Cycle complete.
Strongly recommended by
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
Bombay & Poona.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913.

THE BRAND OF HIGH GRADE QUALITY.
It is made to give satisfaction.
It is bound to give satisfaction.
It does give satisfaction
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
Bombay & Poona.

VOL VI NO. 95 — BOMBAY: MONDAY, APRIL 22, 1918. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

STEAMERS of the P. & O. Co. will be despatched to London at frequent intervals calling at Aden and Port Said.

The BRITISH INDIA Co. will despatch mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf, and East and South African ports at frequent intervals.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

For Sailings and Freight apply to

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.
Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
HEAD OFFICE.—OSAKA. JAPAN.
Fleet 133 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 361,421.

Steamers will be despatched at regular intervals to Japan via Singapore and Hongkong.

For freight and other particulars regarding sailing, etc., please apply to the undersigned.

M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.
Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

WE MANUFACTURE
FINE WHITE
THYMOL B. P.
Quotation on Request.
G. S. RANADE & CO.,
Bombay No. 4.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.
Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,350,000
Head Office:
20, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.
Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombassa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisuma
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point.)	Tanga, East Africa
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	Dar-es-Salam, East Africa
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank:
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, Africa, America and Australia or purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities. Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.
RALPH KIDD.
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
Established 1880.
Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 42,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 23,100,000
HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at

Changchun	Calcutta	Rangoon
Darien (Dalne)	London	San Francisco
Hankow	Lyons	Shanghai
Harbin	Fongtien	Sydney
Hongkong	(Mukden)	(Australia)
Honolulu	Manila,	Seattle (U.S.A
Kobe	Nagasaki	Shimonoseki
Los Angeles (Cal U.S.A.)	Newchwang	Soerabays,
Kaiyuan	New York	Tientsin
Kaiyuan (Manchuria).	Osaka	Tokyo
	Pekin	Tsingtau
	Singapore	Tsinanfu

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for One year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
EVERY description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
N. IGARASHI,
Manager.
Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE SUMITOMO BANK
LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 18,750,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 2,100,000
HEAD OFFICE: OSAKA, JAPAN.
BRANCHES AND AGENTS:

Bombay	Kyoto	San Francisco
Hakata	London	Seattle
Hankau	Moji	Shanghai
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Shimonoseki
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Kobe	Osaka	Yokohama

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates to be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING AND EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.
J. SATO, Manager.
Church Gate Street, Bombay.
P. O. Box No. 389.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.
(Incorporated in England.)
SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.
The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—
Interest is allowed at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.
Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

BANKING

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA
INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1859.
Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £1,900,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders. £1,200,000
HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.
INDIA, BURMA, STRAITS & CHINA
CEYLON, MALAY STATES, JAPAN.

Bombay	Singapore	Shanghai
Calcutta	Penang	Canton
Madras	Kwala Lumpor	Foochow
Karachi	Ipoh	Hankow
Delhi	Klang	Peking
Amritsar	Serembam	Tientsin
Rangoon	Taiping	Yokohama
Tavoy	Hongkong	Kobe
Colombo		

JAVA & SUMATRA, INDO-CHINA, PHILIPPINES SIAM.
Manila, Bangkok, Batavia, Saigon, Cebu, Puket, Sourabaya, Haiphong, Iloilo, Medan
NEW YORK and all Banks in Australia.
BANKERS.—Bank of England, London City and Midland Bank, London, County and Westminster Bank, National Provincial Bank of England, National Bank of Scotland.
The CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal commercial cities throughout the world, buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking business of every description.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance of not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued, does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly. Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends, when due.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
J. KEENAN,
Agent.
Esplanade Road,
Post Box No. 34, Bombay.
Office Hours.—10-30 a.m. to 4-0 p.m.
Saturday.—10-30 a.m. to 2 p.m.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED
(Incorporated in England.)
Subscribed Capital £1,125,000
Paid-up Capital £582,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders. £582,500
Reserve Fund £650,000
HEAD OFFICE:
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumpor
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Rangoon
Delhi	Kota Bahru	Shanghai
Galle	(Kelantan)	Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS.—The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents, and collection of interest thereon as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.
J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)
Paid-up Capital ...$15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors. $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $19,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund £1,500,000
COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON.
BRANCHES.

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kawla Lumpor	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Do, Hongkew
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Taipeh Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Hankow	New York	Yloilo
Harbin	Peking	Yokohama
Hongkong	Penang	
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS
Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan. Credits granted. Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
C. H. WILSON,
Agent.
40, Churchgate Street.

BANKING

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS BOMBAY.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Rs. 1,00,00,00
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,00
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 12,00,000
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.
Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.
H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD
INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL CHARTER OF THE IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT, 1899.
Subscribed Capital .. .. Yen. 20,000,000
Paid-up Capital .. .. „ 20,000,000
Reserve Fund .. .. „ 5,680,000
HEAD OFFICE:
TAIPEH, FORMOSA.
BRANCHES:

LONDON	SHANGHAI	TOKIO
NEW YORK	HONGKONG	OSAKA
AMOY	SINGAPORE	KOBE
CANTON	SOERABAIA	YOKOHAMA
FOOCHOW	SEMARANG	AKO
HANKOW	BATAVIA	GIRAN
KIUKIANG	MAKUNG	KAGI
SWATOW	PINAN	KARENKO
TAINAN	SHINCHIKU	KEELUNG
TAKOW	TAICHU	TAMSUI

The Bank has also a large number of Correspondents at Home and Abroad.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
K. TAKEMURA,
MANAGER.
56, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED
ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital Authorized	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	16,39,102	14	6
Reserve Funds	11,60,777	8	5

HEAD OFFICE:—LAHORE.
Branches:
Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jummu, Srinagar and Jhelum City.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out-stations are brought, collected and discounted.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—
K. C. MULICK,
Manager.

INSURANCE

INSURE YOUR LIFE
IN
THE NATIONAL
INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO LIMITED.
Because—
(1) It is one of the foremost Indian Life Offices of unquestionable security.
(2) It offers world-wide policies at moderate rates.
(3) It is one of the very few offices issuing policies with Automatic Protection.
(4) Its policies have no irksome restrictions.
For further information, Prospectus, etc., please apply to—
THE GENERAL AGENTS,
Bombay and Deccan,
42, Medows Street,
BOMBAY.

The Silk you have been admiring!

(1) YOUR TASTE
(2) YOUR STYLE
(3) YOUR FASHION
These have been our Special study, Careful Study for years.
The Silk you have been admiring is available
—ONLY—
AT—
AHMED E. ESAALI,
EMPIRE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE

THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
(HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY).
Chairman—The Hon'ble Sir FAZUL BHOY CURRIMBHOY, Kt.
Attractive Schemes at Low Rates.
For Prospectus and further particulars—Apply to—
SECRETARIES & MANAGERS,
JIVANLAL, DASTUR & Co.,
113, Esplanade Road, Fort.

HOTELS

THE EVER POPULAR
EMPRESS HOTEL
NASIK ROAD,
DEOLALI,
MODERATE CHARGES.
FAMOUS FOR CUISINE
SPACIOUS GYMKHANA.

TURKO ROMAN BATH
WITH MASSAGE AND VIBRATORY MASSAGE.
Separate arrangements for Ladies.
Restorer and Preserver of
HEALTH, STRENGTH AND BEAUTY.
Highly appreciated by the medical world
Open 8 a.m. to 9 p.m. Sundays not excepted.
Chambers: 303, Hornby Road, Bombay opposite Whiteaway, Laidlaw & Co., Ltd

THE
GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY.
Prof. JAMES'
Electro Tonic Pearls.
These Pills positively cure sleeplessness failing memory, brain fag, incapacity, disinclination for work, study or business, general debility and all results of overwork and dissipation. In cases of premature old age, and weariness after slight effort these Pearls effect a wonderful and almost miraculous cure.
Price: Bottle of 25 Pearls, Rs. 1-4-0.
Price: Bottle of 40 Pearls, Rs. 2-8-0.
V. P. Charges, annas four extra.
SOLE AGENTS:
THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO.
Market, BOMBAY.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1870.
No. 815, Hornby Road opposite Phillips & Co., Chemist or J. N. Petit Library.
Funded Capital over Two Lakhs.
Investments in Government and approved Securities only.
Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.
The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. Liberal Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to—
GANJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SALE BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.

On SUNDAY, the 28th April, 1918, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the junction of Dadar, Main Road and Vincent Road, opposite the Convent and near the tram line, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, rich glass, crockery and platedware, dining tables, arm and without arm chairs, sideboards and dumb-waiters, rich mirror back cabinets, table ornaments, China and Japanese vases, one handsome sweet tone small size square piano by Schied Mayer Sohon and Stutgart, bentwood piano stool, music stands, glass door book cases, single and double bedsteads, mirror almyrahs, dressing and wash-hand tables, cloth and gown presses, bird cages with canaries, one gent's and lady's bicycles, stoves, China matting, rich garden tubs and pots with palms, etc., etc. The property of a European gentleman going home.
Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT KAMBEKER STREET.
Under instructions from Mr. Bapuji Dadabhoy Lam and Bai Dinbai Lam, the mortgagees, and with the consent of Goel Mahomed Fazal, the mortgagor, and pursuant to the Power of Sale, reserved to the said mortgagees under an Indenture of Mortgage, dated 15th day of May, 1916, and made between the mortgagor of the one part and the said mortgagees of the other part, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, the undermentioned property at 4-30 p.m. THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 22nd day of April, 1918.
All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Kambeker Street without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred and seventy-six square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward B No. 2643, Street Nos. 256-253 and bearing New Survey No. 3002 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the East by the said Kambeker Street, on the West by a sweeper's passage, on the North by the property of Ismail Esea Fazal and on the South by the property of Abdul Satar.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Ardeshir Hormasji Dinshaw and Co., or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT MUSJID BUNDER ROAD.
By order of Messrs. Motilal Bechardas Vossonji Naronji and Dwarkadas Kalliandas the Trustees of the charitable properties of the deceased Bai Kabal, widow of Lakmidas Gordhandas and pursuant to directions contained in the scheme confirmed by the High Court of Bombay, by Decree, dated the 7th day of February, 1918, in Suit No. 1403 of 1915, wherein the Advocate-General of Bombay, was plaintiff and Motilal Bechardas was defendant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, on the premises at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on WEDNESDAY, the 24th day of April, 1918, the undermentioned property:—
All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground which after deducting the area of 57 square yards taken by the Municipality for set-back contains by admeasurement eighty-nine square yards or thereabouts situate, lying and being on the South side of Musjid Bunder Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward Nos. 812 and 812, and Street Nos. 71-73 and 75-79 and bounded as follows:—On or towards the East by the property hereinafter secondly described, on or towards the West by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the North by the said Musjid Bunder Road, and on or towards the South by the property of Ruttonbai, widow of Ghella Nundram.
For particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to Messrs. Smetham Byrne and Co., Solicitors, High Court, Bombay, at their Office at No. 13, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the said Auctioneers.
BENNETT & Co.,
Bombay, 22nd April, 1918.

J. S. MODY & CO.
20, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 3409.

AUCTION SALE OF 50 BAGS SASSOON'S GRANULATED A SUGAR.
Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 22nd day of April, 1918, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their Auction Rooms, next to the Post Office in Apollo Street, Fort, by order of Mr. Mustafa Bin Abdul Latiff and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Haji Mehdi Isphani of 144 Old Mody Street, Fort, Bombay.
50 bags Sassoon's Granulated A Sugar made in Hongkong arrived per s. s. "Helikon" in November, 1917, now lying in G Warehouse, Princes Dock.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance will have to be paid and goods taken delivery of within 3 days from the date of sale against the delivery orders. Customs duty, Dock charges, etc., to be paid by the purchasers.
The above are open for inspection, at G Warehouse, Princes Dock.
J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 22nd April, 1918.

ADVERTISEMENT AND SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

"Wanted," "To be Let," and "For Sale" Advertisements, when not strictly appertaining to any regular business, are charged at the following rates, which must be pre paid:

Advertisements not exceeding (20 words) 8 annas per insertion; every additional word 1 anna.

Advertisements are not received after 6 p.m. for insertion in the next day's paper.

Domestic Announcements.—6 lines, Rs. 2 per insertion prepaid. Every additional line, annas 4 extra.

Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch. Minimum charge Rs. 2.

Company Prospectuses and Company Notices.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch.

Trade Announcements in Special Short Advertisement Columns.—Two annas per line or Re. 1 per inch. No display allowed.

Educational Announcements.—Six annas per line or Rs. 3 per inch.

All advertisements are payable strictly in advance.

Special contract rates for display advertisements can be had on application to:

THE MANAGER,
"Bombay Chronicle" Office,
No. 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Payable Strictly in Advance.

DAILY EDITION.

	LOCAL	UP-COUNTRY
Yearly	Rs. 30-0	Rs. 35-0
Half-yearly	,, 16-0	,, 18-0
Quarterly	,, 8-0	,, 9-0
Monthly	,, 3-0	,, 3-8
Single Copy	TWO Annas.	

SUNDAY EDITION.

	LOCAL.	UP-COUNTRY
Yearly	Rs. 5-0	Rs. 6-0
Single Copy	ONE Anna.	

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other European, etc., etc. Subjects:—"Bookkeeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes. Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, Gopaldas Laldas, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

THE WESTERN DAIRY CO., opposite Mazagon Castle, Mazagon, Bombay, under purely European Supervision and Control. DAIRY PRODUCE. Pure Milk and Fresh Butter supplied twice daily to local customers. Milk delivered in securely sealed bottles. Pure Ghee in 1lb. tins nett Re. 1 per lb. PROVISION DEPT: Cheese Bacon, Hams, Teas, Coffees, etc. Best Brands of Australian, American, English and Indian Preserved Goods stocked. Prices on application. Special facilities and prompt attention given to up-country orders.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR MOTOR CAR DEALERS and REPAIRERS for Motor accessories and spare parts such as Brake lining of all sizes. English and American Threads Sparking Plugs, Electric and Acetylene Lamps, Hose pipes and clips, Hightension and Lowtension Wire, Large stock of Pump and Gas Rubber tubing, Zenith and White and Poppie Carburettors, Big stock of Press Buttoms, plated and Brass, spare parts for Ford and Overland Cars Model 83, Piston Ring for Buick, Oldsmobile, Overland, and Hudson Cars, Horns and H. F. Vulcanizing materials, etc., etc., for sale at a very moderate price at BRITISH INDIA MOTOR CAR Co., New Queen's Road, Bombay. 1073

TO-MORROW—We have something you want, going cheap to-morrow at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.). Come and inspect our showrooms before the Auction starts. You can also buy many things prices of which are marked or you can place your offer with us, subject to the acceptance of the owners. MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay. 3

SINGLE-KEY SETS of Superior 4 Lever socketed unpickable PADLOCKS having only one key and a duplicate to pass all the locks in the particular set. Sets of PADLOCKS. 1½in. size Rs. 11/8, 2in. size Rs. 13/13, 2½in. size Rs. 18/6 p. set. Sets of 12 PADLOCKS. 1¾in. size Rs. 23, 2in. size Rs. 27-10 p. set. R. H. PATUCK & Co., 265, Hornby Road, Bombay. 507

THE "EMPIRE" is a BRITISH MADE TYPEWRITER. Hence efficiency combined with durability. Sole Agents, CITY SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING STUDIO, 281, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. 2

ELECTRIC REPAIRS—Dyname, Motor, Medical Surgical and other instruments, carried out under strict expert supervision. Apply to STANDARD ELECTRIC CO., Apollo Street, Fort.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING in Mill Workshop and Residence, carried out on the most up-to-date principle. Large stock of English Accessories. Apply for quotatio to STANDARD ELECTRIC CO., Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED—PATIENTS suffering skin diseases. Consultation with the physician will satisfy patients. Write to Box No. 112, Advt Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3777

MISCELLANEOUS

CHRONIC CASES treated without drugs. Fees in Bombay Rs. 8 per visit. Apply Box No. 143, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

A YOUNG MAN with Medical experience has time to look after a mental case or an Invalid. Apply Box No. 143, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

A MASSEUR with long experience has time to take up a few cases. Testimonials from High Military Officers, I.M.S. Officers and High Court Judges. Apply Box No. 143, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3774

WANTED Sufferers to use our harmless Sanyas's Oil externally for nervous debility. Non-irritant. A Phial Rs. 2. Dr. Rupchand, B.M., Shikarpur, Sind.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—An experienced CUSTOM'S CLERK, Matriculate preferred. Apply personally—BHIMJI KARA, Chikhul Lane, Mulji Jetha Cloth Market. 3775

PHOTOGRAPHY—WANTED good NEGATIVE RETOUCHER. BACKHOUSE & Co., Poona. 3853

WANTED—A CLERK for the Punjab National Bank Ltd., Bombay. Men of experience in Banking need apply to the Bank. 3846

WANTED—CASHIER with three Assistants for the Punjab National Bank, Ld., Bombay, on Rs. 150 per month. Men of experience and position will be preferred. Apply to the Bank. 3845

WANTED.—EXPERT in Mill stores having influence in Mills. Offered either share or salary. Apply Box No. 146, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3885

WANTED.—A GENERAL CLERK, well experienced in English Correspondence and Accounts. Apply to Box No. 147, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3890

LINO OPERATORS—WANTED good quick LINOTYPE OPERATORS Only fully qualified and competent men need apply. Piece-work system. Also a competent MECHANIC. Apply "Bombay Chronicle" Press.

WANTED:—A licensed PLUMBER for Bombay Sub-Division on salary of Rs. 60 per mensem. Apply with testimonials to the GARRISON ENGINEER, Barracks, Assistant Commanding Royal Engineer's Office. Marine Lines, Bombay. 3864

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED.—SERVICE by two aspiring and competent UNDERGRADUATES in Japan or Africa in a Commercial Firm. Intending merchants please write to Box No. 148, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3892

WANTED—By an LL.B. with good educational qualifications post as a Secretary or for similar work for two hours in the morning or evening, the latter preferred. Apply stating terms to Box No. 134, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3843

WANTED.

INDIAN, BACHELOR, wants to join a refined chummery with one or two Indians in Fort or Colaba. Write to Box No. 143, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—Several Second Hand OIL ENGINES of 15 to 20 B.H.P., by makers of recognised repute. Particulars to JOHN E. MINNITT, LTD., 74, Apollo Street 3865

EUROPEAN Saddler and Harness maker wanted for first class SADDLERY HARNESS and BOOT and SHOE BUSINESS. Apply Box No. 142, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3873

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—BELL-SIZE Motor-Car 10—12 Horse Power, four seater, English make. Very slightly used. Apply MANMOHANDAS ATMARAM, 168, Thakordwar Road, Bombay. 3858

A CINEMA FOR SALE.—A popular Cinema Concern, centrally situated in best locality in Karachi, showing two shows daily. For particulars apply to Box No. 140, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3863

FOR SALE—One Ruston Proctor Crude OIL ENGINE, 55 B. H. P. used one year. One Hornsby Crude Oil Engine, 45 B. H. P. used about three years. Both in excellent working condition. U. B. DUTT and Co., Calicut. 3793

FOR SALE—Paulins Ready-made WATER-PROOF dressed Paulins of any size, immediate delivery at Rs. 3 per sq. yard. For sample apply to E. K. PALIA, Bruce Lane, Fort Bombay. 3384

IRON ORE DEPOSITS FOR SALE—Twenty-five Iron Ore deposits, well situated in the Embarbacem and Satary districts of Goa (Portuguese territory). Fair offer accepted. Please apply to M. CALCULO at Nova-Goa, Portuguese India. 3851

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—At Matheran substantially built, centrally situated BUNGALOW, commanding a lovely view. For further particulars apply to P. BYRAMJEE, House Agent, 375, Hornby Road. 3887

FOR SALE—COCONUT PROPERTIES in bearing. FERTILE JUNGLE LANDS, situated in the best COCONUT and RUBBER districts in the island (CEYLON). Good title. Opportunity for Capitalists. Apply stating requirements to Box No. 137, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3852

HOLDALLS, BOOTS, SHOES.—Green, Brown or Khaki Holdalls, 5 by 3ft., with Pockets for Bedding, Leather Bound. Solid Leather Straps, Rs. 18; Brown Boots with Motor Tyre soles Rs. 10; Canvas Boots and Shoes. Rubber soles, Rs. 7 and 5. EQUIPMENT FACTORY, Nasirabad. 3886

TRIUMPH, 1914, 4 H.-P., with Millford Coachbuilt SIDE CAR, 3-speed, S.A. hubgear, tyres in splendid condition, engine bearings and piston just new, whole in perfect running order. Large horn, "P. and H." Lamp, "Jones" Speedometer, new spare tube, full set tools, Rs. 1,750, or near offer. Apply Box No. 144, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3878

PUBLIC NOTICES

LOSS OF SHARE CERTIFICATE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SHARE CERTIFICATE No. 4164 standing in my name of the Phoenix Mills, Ltd., has been LOST, mislaid or stolen.

Public are hereby warned against purchasing or dealing with the same in any way.

CHOONILAL HARIVALAVDAS BEN BHAVANIDAS.

Nadiad, 20th April, 1918. 3879

NOTICE.

AN energetic young Hindu of a very respectable family, knowing English, having good experience of Import business of Japan, Europe and America (also of Cinema film line) willing to proceed to Japan or America. High references and influence. Apply to Box No. 145, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3880

NOTICE

NATIONAL UNION OF TEACHERS' COMMERCIAL EXAMINATIONS.

CHANGE OF TIME-TABLE.

CANDIDATES at both the Bombay Centres, viz. Davar's College of Commerce and the Byramjee Jeejeebhoy College of Commerce, are requested to note that the time for holding the examination in Book-keeping at the Byramjee Jeejeebhoy College of Commerce, which was fixed at 7-30 to 10-30 a.m., has now been changed to 2 to 5 p.m. (S.T.) on Thursday, the 25th April 1918.

S. R. DAVAR,
P. D. PAVRI,
3891 Principals.

NOTICE.

LIST SHOWING THE MACHINERY AND BUILDINGS OF THE GINNING FACTORY OF MESSRS. T. M. SWAMY SONS AND CO., OF BELLARY.

1. Double Roller Gins (in good working order) 8.
2. Single Roller Gins (in good workisg order) 4.
3. Decorticating Machines (in good working order) 5.
4. Oil Mills (in good working order) 5.
5. Flour Mill 14 inches diameter (in good working order) 1.
6. Discentricator Machine (in good working order) 1.
7. Godowns built of stone in mud, lined with chunnam, and roofed with zinc sheets 3.
8. Office Building with mud-roof and tiled verandah all round 1.

Boiler is of Duncan Stratton & Co's., made by Tinker & Co., with Cornish Single Flue. Registry No. is 1270.

Engine is a Compound Engine with High and Low Pressure side by side of the cylinders. Makers Ransom Simpson Geofrey.

The factory is built on a land of two acres purchased from the Sabapathy Press Co. Ltd., to the east of the latter Company's Factory.

DIMENSIONS OF THE BUILDINGS.

1. GIN ROOM:—67' x 24' x 15'.
   10 windows of 4½' x 3' each.
   6 doors of 7' x 4' each.
   2 doors of 7' x 5½' each.
2. BOILER ROOM:—36' x 16' x 14'.
   1 door of 6½' x 4'.
   1 door of 7' x 3½'.
   1 window of 4½' x 3'.
   2 ventilators of 3' x 2' each.
3. ENGINE ROOM:—29' x 16' x 12'.
   2 doors of 7' x 3½' each.
   1 door of 6½' x 5½'.
   2 windows of 4' x 3½' each.
   1 window of 4½' x 3'.
4. OIL MILLS:—78' x 14' x 11'.
   3 doors of 7' x 4' each.
   1 window of 4½' x 3'.
   4 ventilators of 3' x 2' each.
5. GODOWNS 3 in number:—32' x 30' x 20' each.

The properties abovementioned will be sold by auction on Sunday the 28th instant at the Factory premises at Bellary. They are also open to offer before the said date.

(a) The properties will be sold to the highest bidder or to the person whose offer is accepted.
(b) The sale is free of all incumbrances and with a marketable title.
(c) 25 per cent. of the consideration amount is to be deposited at once and the balance within 7 days after the date of deposit. If no deposit is made or if the balance of the price money be not paid within the time allowed the properties will be sold at the risk of the purchaser who will not be entitled to any excess of the sale proceeds.
(d) The purchaser should bear all the stamp duty, registration fees and other incidental charges.

NOTE:—The properties are open to inspection till the date of the sale.

T. M. SWAMY SONS & CO.,
Proprietors.
K. VENCATA RAO,
Auctioneer.
15-4-18. 3883

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the PARTNERSHIP heretofore subsisting between the undersigned Nusserwanji Nowroji Antia, Jehangir Nowroji Antia and Framroze Merwanji Khambatta carrying on business as Aerated Water Manufacturers at Prag Mahal, Dhobi Talao, without the Fort, under the style and firm of Messrs. PALLONJI HIRJI & SONS has been DISSOLVED as from the 1st day of February, 1918, SO FAR AS CONCERNS the undersigned Framroze Merwanji Khambatta, who has RETIRED from the said firm.

Dated this 11th day of April, 1918.

NUSSERWANJI NOWROJI ANTIA,
JEHANGIR NOWROJI ANTIA,
FRAMROZE MERWANJI KHAMBATTA.
3881

CIVIL ADMINISTRATION, NAGAR AVELI.

PIRTUGUESE TERRITORY.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on the 10th of May, 1918, at 2 p.m. (S.T.), at the Administrator's Office at Silvassa (via Daman Road Station, B. B. and C. I. Ry.), a PUBLIC AUCTION is to be held for the sale of all the forest products contained in the 2 valuable and never exploited forests of Combarkui and Bonta, in accordance with the terms and conditions published in the Portuguese Government Gazette (Boletim Official), No. 31, dated 16th instant.

There is a great variety of trees in the above-said forests and all of different kinds available for constructions.

It will be permitted to the purchasers to reduce to charcoal wood that they may wish.

The terms and conditions can also be seen at the said Office on every office-day.

Silvassa, dated 18th April, 1918.

(Sd.) F. X. M. SOARES DA VEIGA,
3884 Administrator.

THE SABAPATHY PRESS FACTORY AT RAICHUR.

THE undermentioned properties will be sold by AUCTION by the undersigned on SUNDAY, the 28th instant, from 8 a.m. at the Head Office of the Sabapathy Press Co., Ltd., at Bellary. They are also open to offer before the said date. The sale is subject to the approval of Shareholders at their Extraordinary General Meeting to be held after the undersigned accepts the bid.

PARTICULARS OF THE SABAPATHY PRESS MACHINERY, BUILDINGS, ETC., AT RAICHUR.

1. BOILER 20' x 6'—Galloways Limited, Manchester of 85 lbs.
2. ENGINE 12" x 36" stroke. A & W. Smith & Co. with 8 pumps—makers Glasgow.
3. HALF-PRESS, & FINISHER. Nasmyth Wilson, the Half-Press Box is of 12".
4. Donkey Pump.
5. Press Compound and Walls—203 x 50 Yards
6. Two Godowns each measuring 98' x 25' —Mud-roof.
7. Press-House 116' x 57' Pakka Roof.
8. Engineer's quarters 68' x 21' Mud-roof.
9. Office Room 36' x 24' Mud-roof.
10. Clerks Rooms 44' x 25' Mud-roof.

K. VENKATA RAO,
Chairman of the Board of Directors.
15th April, 1918. 3882

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO

Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.
No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED PARCELS AND LUGGAGE AT VICTORIA TERMINUS.

Under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Company and in accordance with Section 55 and 56 of Indian Railways Act IX of 1890, Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 22nd instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the above address the following consisting of jewellery, reels of thread, 10 bags of sugar, bags of flour, bags of dall, empty gunny bags, hides, raisins, chironjee seeds, walnuts, groundnuts, cotton piecegoods, glassware, parts of machinery, books of surgery by Jacobson, empty jewellery cases, tins of jam, 12 tins castor oil, bags of wheat, one bale of paper, kegs of paint, cotton sweepings, shoes, old clothing, trunks and boxes, brass, copper, aluminium and enamelware, medicines, soda-water bottles and crates, etc., etc.

Cash will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 22 BALES CORDROI OF CURRIMBHOY MILLS.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, 22nd inst. at 4 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will sell by Public Auction by order of Seth Nanakchand Ishvarsingh at his shop at Kamdhenoo gully Mulji Jetha Market and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser S. Hoogi Esq.

22 Bales each 40 pieces Cordroi of Currimbhoy Mills No. 1109.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 22nd April, 1918.

CRAWFORD & CO'S SALES.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF BRASS COPPER AND LEAD PIPES TIMBER AND HARDWARE MATERIALS OF S. S. "RANEE".

Under instructions from Messrs. Turner Morrison and Co., Ltd., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, TOMORROW, TUESDAY, the 23rd April, 1918, at 1 p.m. (S. T.) sharp, at the back of "B" Shed Princes Dock (opposite the Clock Tower) the undermentioned goods of s. s. "Ranee", viz.:—

Brass storm valves, all sorts of timbers planks, galvanized fitting, pipes, angle iron, iron bolts and nuts screws lead and brass pipes tubes, canvascoir mattings, galvanized iron mongers, wind scoops, teakwood fittings, etc.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and goods to be removed next day after full payment.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 325/350 CWTS. REELING WASTE.

Under instructions from Messrs. Chatrabhuj Peraj and Co. and on account and risk of Mr. Ladakchand Oghaddas, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th day of April, 1918, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at the godown of the Standard Mills at Parbhadevi Road.

About 325/350 cwts. Reeling Waste.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 22nd April, 1918.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MENESSE & CO.

No. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 4083.

AUCTION SALE OF 62 BAGS, SODA ASH (SODIUM CARBONATE).

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 25th April, 1918, at 3 p.m., at their Rooms by order of the concerned, and on account and at the risk of Mr. Munji Khatau, the following goods damaged by rain water:—

52 by 2 cwts. bags, Soda Ash 58 per cent. (Heavy Crescent Brand.

10 by 1 cwt. bags, Special Soda Ash. Crescent Brand.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF 10 CASES JAPANESE ASBESTOS PACKING.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 25th April, 1918, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at their Rooms, by order of the concerned, and on account and at the risk of Mr. J. K. Kapadia, the following goods arrived per s. s. "Yetrofumaru" and "Tetonimaru":—

10 cases Japanese Asbestos Packing of different sizes.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE &Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 22nd April, 1918.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
21, Medows Street.

A UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY TO PRIVATE BUYERS AND JEWELLERS.

SALE OF PACKETS OF VERY VALUABLE DIAMONDS, PEARLS AND DIAMOND JEWELLERY.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th day of April, 1918, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, at their Sales Rooms, very valuable jewellery and diamonds and pearls belonging to a Mahomedan lady consisting of:—

2 diamond rose rings of 7 diamonds each, 2 diamond rings, one packet 24 diamonds 6½ raties, one packet 160 diamonds 80 raties, 5 packets diamonds from 18 to 160 diamonds from 5 to 18 raties, 1 packet rubies, one bunch pearls of 20 strings, 4 bunches pearls of 30 strings, 3 bunches pearls 11 to 34 strings, 3 rose rings of emerald and diamonds, 1 pair diamond ear-rings.

The above goods will be on view from Monday, the 22nd instant, between 11-30 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 22nd April, 1918.

GANDHI & CO

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS
No. 52 Medows Street.

SALE TO-DAY AT 3 P.M. (S. T.).

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO MILL AND GIN OWNERS AS WELL AS SUPPLIERS.

AUCTION SALE OF 41 ROLLS COIR BELTINGS OF ALL SIZES.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, 22nd April, 1918, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms No. 52, Medows Street, by order of Messrs. Laxmidas Tricumdas and Co., and on account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor the following Rolls of coir belting in convenient lots:—

5 Rolls of 2½in. about 511 feet.
10 Rolls of 3in. about 1,000 feet.
18 Rolls of 4in. about 1,800 feet.
5 Rolls of 4½in. about 504 feet.
3 Rolls of 5in. about 311 feet.

These belts are used in many mills in Bombay and Ahmedabad and have proved to be not only cheaper, but more lasting; this offers therefore a good opportunity to owners of mills and gins as well as store suppliers.

GANDHI, & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 22nd April, 1918.

AMUSEMENTS

CLEVEREST DETECTIVES OUTWITTED!

Amazing Scene at a Reception Party!

Most Precious Necklace Disappears!

Most Startling Events
In the third Instalment of that
SUPER SERIAL

'CRIMSON STAIN MYSTERY'

From Saturday 20th April

Cash Prizes of Rs. 500 will be distributed among all classes at the end of the Serial.

SATURDAY-SUNDAY PRIZE MATINEES at 3-30 and 5-15 and Every Night at 7; 8-45 and 10-30 (S. T.)

NEW
ALHAMBRA
CINEMA

NEW SANDHURST ROAD,
Telephone No. 2417.

NEW ALEXANDRA

NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET.

TO-NIGHT!

HALL CAINE'S

most celebrated Novel and Play
THE

ETERNAL CITY

Complete in 8 Parts.

A REAL CLASSIC IN PICTURE PRODUCTION

Produced amid the grandeur and beauty of

MODERN ROME.

A mammoth production of magnetic power.

3 Shows Nightly at 7, 8-45 and 10-30.

AMUSEMENTS,

PALACE
OF VARIETIES
At 6-30 ***To-night*** At 10 p.m.
GAIETY THEATRE EDWARDES
The Gaiety Co.
Presents
HUGE VAUDEVILLES

A medley of Songs, Melodies and Choruses.
Interspersed with
DANCES AND SCENAS.
Also
DON'T MISS
Our Exclusive DRAMA
THE
BLACK NINE
and
CHARLIE CHAPLIN.

Thursday Next
NEW ARTIST
and a
THRILLING DRAMA
the
ADVENTUROUS HONEYMOON
A thrill from start to finish.

THE EMPIRE

To-day
at 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.
The Darling of the Screen
The Delight of the Kiddies
BABY MARIE OSBOURNE
BABY MARIE OSBOURNE
IN
"CAPTAIN KIDDO"
"CAPTAIN KIDDO"
A Marvellously Attractive 5 Reel Gold Rooster Drama featuring MARIE OSBOURNE the Starette PAR EXCELLENCE
CHARLIE CHAPLIN
CHARLIE CHAPLIN
IN
'CAUGHT IN A CABARET'
'CAUGHT IN A CABARET'

EXCELSIOR

To-night at 9-30 p. m.
Maurice E. Bandman presents the
BANDMAN OPERA Co.
In the Leading London Musical Successes
To-day at 9-30
Monday 22nd and Tuesday 23rd
2ND EDITION OF
"THE BING BOYS"
New Songs, Dances, and Scenes!
WEDNESDAY 24th
The World-famous Play
"THE MERRY WIDOW"
Thursday and Friday 25th & 26th
"TO-NIGHT'S THE NIGHT"
SATURDAY 27th
THE ODORE & Co.
PRICES AS USUAL.
Plan at ROSE & Co.
After 7 p. m. at the Theatre.
To-night at 6-30 p.m.
SUPER SENSATIONAL SERIAL
"EXPLOITS OF ELAINE"

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies.
A French Remedy for all Irregularities. Thousands of Ladies keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first sign of any Irregularity of the System, a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free 3/-.
MARTIN, Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

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AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

Huge Week-end Success of Great British Allstar Film!

6-45 To-night and To-morrow 10

Mr. E. H. Du CASSE

presents by special arrangement

the Ideal British Masterpiece in 6 Acts

"JUSTICE"

now shown for the first time in Bombay and based on the stage success by

JOHN GALSWORTHY

depicting the blindness and terrible inhumanity of Justice featuring the world-famous Stars

GERALD Du MAURIER — JAMES CAREW

HILDA MOORE — LILIAN BRAITHWAITE

Popular Prices:

Stalls One Rupee | Side Box Seats Rs. 2. Family Boxes for four Rs. 5. | Dress Circle 8 As. Balcony 4 As. | Gallery 2 As.

Next Entire Change Wednesday.

A MIGHTY GRIPPING SPECTACULAR PICTRUE.

"THE DAUGHTER OF FRANCE"

is a superfilm indeed—as far above other pictures, as Joan was above other women. In it is seen all the genius of one of America's great artists

THE SECOND WEEK

is, if anything, stronger than the preceding one. The concluding Chapters reveal the Greatness of Woman.

Hundreds have flocked and hundreds are flocking daily at the

WEST END CINEMA

(New Churney Road)

To get a glimpse of this Glorious Film.

Four Shows dally at 5-30 ; 7 ; 8-45 ; and 10-15 p. m. (S.T.)

THE MAJESTIC

TRAM TERMINUS GIRGAUM.

The Model Picture Palace of Bombay.

To-night and during the week at 7, 8-45, and 10-30

A Great Oriental Spectacle

THE SULTANA'S TREASURE.

A thrilling mystery story full of sensational and dramatic incidents featuring

THE EMOTIONAL CHILDACTRESS ALEXIA.

Admission from Rs. 2 to Annas 2.

Our terrace garden is a reudezvous of the elite.

ELDORADO CINEMA

LAMINGTON ROAD (North)

To-night! To-night!

FIRST INSTALMENT OF A GREAT NEW SERIAL

JIMMIE DALE ALIAS THE GREY SEAL

16 Startling Episodes. A THRILL THROB TEAR

Three a week.

Episode 1.—THE GREY SEAL.

Episode 2.—THE STOLEN RUBIES.

Episode 3.—THE COUNTERFEIT FIVE.

3 Shows Nightly at 7, 8-45 and 10-15.

IN HONOUR OF RAMNAVMI HOLIDAY

To-day Friday, Saturday, and Sunday

5 Shows 3; 4-45; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p. m.

THE GRAND NATIVE PRODUCTION

KING SHRIYALA

OR

The Terrific Ordeal

AND

JAIMINI

OR

LEARNING vs. PASSION.

3 shows nightly 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m.

ANGLO-AMERICAN CINEMA

NEW SANDHURST ROAD, (KHETWADI JUNCTION.)

AMUSEMENTS.

Only 5 Performances EN ROUTE TO POONA.

Under the kind Patronage of H. H. the Maharaja Sayajirao Gaekwar of Baroda

THE

GANDHARVA NATAK MANDALI

will perform at the

BALIWALA GRAND TREATRE TARDEO

on

Thursday the 25th April 1918 at 8-30 p.m. (S. T.)

The light comedy

SANGIT

SANSHAYAKALLOL

in 5 Parts

Friday the 26th April 1918 at 8-30 p.m. (S, T.)

The masterpiece play

SANGIT

VIDYAHARANA

in 3 Parts

For other 3 performances Please See next Saturday's issue of this Paper.

No repetition of any performance.

Tickets can be had at—the Mandali's Residence (opposite the Grant Road Station Post office old Sewa Sadan Bunglow) from 22nd Inst.

K. P. PANDIT,
Manager

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, April 17th.

		Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	.. ..	5,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	.. ..	..
" " Sales of East Indian ..	.. ..	1,100
" " Imports	.. ..	..
Mid. Americans Spot Trading value	.. ..	22.76
Egyptian F.G.F. Spot	.. ..	30.56
New York 10-30 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)	May	29.63
	July	28.66
New Orleans opening 9-30 a.m.	May	28.09
	July	27.59

Liverpool, April 18th.

		Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	.. ..	5,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	.. ..	..
" " Sales of East Indian ..	.. ..	500
" " Imports	.. ..	..
Mid. Americans spot trading value	.. ..	23.07
Egyptian F.G.F. spot	.. ..	30.56
New York 10-30 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)	May	30.25
	July	29.99
New Orleans opening 9-30 a.m.	May	28.83
	July	27.98

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, April 18th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price.
April	Unquoted.
May	22.95
June	Unquoted.
July	22.39
Aug.	22.14

Old Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price.
April	21.91
April-May.	21.83
May-June.	21.75
June-July.	21.67

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, April 17th.

New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price.
April	22.78
May	22.41
June	22.13
July	21.88
August	21.60

Old Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price.
April	21.60
April-May	21.52
May-June	21.44
June-July	21.36

Liverpool, April 18th.

New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price.
April	22.83
May	22.45
June	22.20
July	21.95
August	21.72

Old Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price.
April	21.31
April-May	21.83
May-June	21.75
June-July	21.67

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, April 17th.

New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price.
April	29.10
June	28.60
July	28.40

Liverpool, April 18th.

New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price.
April	29.80
June	29.30
July	29.10

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, April 17th.

M.G. Bengal Good	17.40
" " Fully Good	17.90
" " Fine	18.27
No. 1 Oomra Good	18.98
" " Fully Good	19.48
" " Fine	19.85
Broach Good	21.91
" Fully Good	22.16
" Fine	22.41
Sclinde Good	17.40
" Fully Good	17.90
" Fine	18.27

Liverpool, April 18th.

M.G. Bengal Good	17.70
" " Fully Good	18.20
" " Fine	18.57
No. 1 Oomra Good	19.28
" " Fully Good	19.78
" " Fine	20.15
Broach Good	21.21
" Fully Good	22.46
" Fine	22.71
Sclinde Good	17.70
" Fully Good	18.20
" Fine	18.57

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

April 20.

During the short time the Marwadi bazaar was open yesterday business was done up to Rs. 730 for Fine Broach May, but late last night, on reports of a further heavy fall in New York, the price dropped to Rs. 717. This morning the nominal quotation was Rs. 720 Association. The tone of the Marwadi bazaar on opening to-day was easier, and good. Broach April was done at Rs. 705, Exchange while Fine Broach May changed hands at Rs. 710 Exchange. Later on the rates improved to Rs. 707 and Rs. 711 respectively. At Colaba there was a better enquiry for Fine Broach May and the rate advanced to Rs.. 717 Exchange and Rs. 720 Association, Good Broach, April remaining about Rs. 707 to Rs. 708 up to the time of our quotations.

Ready cotton has been quiet, but steady.

QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

Fine Broach ..	..	May ..	Rs. 726
" Khamgaon Akola	..	" ..	" 665
Fully Good Bengal ..	..	" ..	" 550
Good Sawginned Dharwar	..	May/June ..	" 684
" M. G. Coompta	..	" ..	" 682
" " Westerns	..	" ..	" 665

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 19th April 1918.

Cotton	..	3,759 bales.
Wheat	..	3,023 cwts.
Linseed	..	2,881 "
Rape, &c.	..	442 "
Gingellyseed	..	Nil
Poppyseed	..	Nil
Groundnuts	..	Nil
Castorseed	..	523 "
Rice	..	11,494 "
Myrabollams	..	629 "
Cottonseed	..	198 "
Mowraseed	..	Nil
Gram	..	3,953 "
Jowar	..	1 "
Maize	..	Nil
Barley	..	328 "

* These do not include arrivals by sea which are not available.

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO., LD.

Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, 20th April, 1918, at 6-30 p.m.

Growths.	Super fine	Fine	Fully Good	Good	Delivery.
Bengals (M.G)	625	610	550	510	Ready
Sinde-Punjab (M.G.)	625	610	560	..	Ready
Khandesh (M.G.)	..	..	660	..	Ready
Akola Khangaum Karanja (M.G)	..	650	630	..	Ready
Broach (M.G.)	..	..	..	712	25 April 18
	725	720	..	..	Ready
Mathia (M.G.)	..	620	595	..	Ready
	..	..	..	..	

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, April 20th 1918,—4 p.m

		Bazar Terms	Rail Delivery.
Ready.		Rs as p	Rs as p
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30..	—	54 0 0	7 12 0
" " Cawnpore 70-30	—	54 0 0	7 12 0
" Karachi Bangla	—	54 0 0	7 12 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	—	7 2 0	7 8 0
" Cawnpore	—	7 0 0	7 6 0
" Yellow Cawnpore	—	7 0 0	7 8 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	—	8 0 0	8 6 0
" Thin	—	7 10 0	8 0 0
Teelseed, White 85.15	—	62 0 0	— —
" Gajar 75.25	—	55 0 0	— —
" Gajar 50.50	—	54 0 0	— —
" Black	—	50 0 0	— —
Poppyseed, White	—	9 0 0	9 6 0
Groundnuts	—	42 0 0	— —
Mowraseed	—	5 0 0	5 6 0
Barley	—	36 0 0	5 0 0
Castorseed	—	46 0 0	9 10 0
Forward		Rs as p.	
Wheat April-May	—	7 3 0	
Linseed May	—	8 11 6	

BOMBAY AND CHINA YARN MARKET.

	Rate per lb
Davids No. 10	As. 15 11
Shapurji No. 10	" 14 14
Simplex No. 10	" 14 12
Edward No. 10	" 14 12
Light Houses No. 6½	" 13 10

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay April 20th 1918.	Market Rates
Bank Telegraphic	1 6 15½
" Demand	1 6 1
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s	1 6 7
Fcs. Demand	284½
American Dollars	279
Hongkong	207½
Shanghai	293
Japan	147½
Singapore	150

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

BULLION.

Bar Gold Rs. 27-3-6.
Sovereign Rs. 16-12-6.
Silver ready Ex-duty Rs. 109-2.
Silver 1st Sett Rs. 109-10.

EXCHANGE.

Bank Tel. Transfer 1/5 31/32.
Bank demand draft 1/6 1/16.
3 Months' sight drafts 1 /6 7/16.
Bank demand on France Frcs. 204.
3 Months' sight France Frcs. 212.
D. D. on Hongkong Rs. 205-4.
D. D. on Shanghai Rs. 292.
T. T. on Japan Rs. 147-8.
60 days' Sight Japan Rs 143-4.
Bank demand on New York Rs. 279.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The following are the nominal rates:—
5 per cent. War Loan 1929-47.
Ex-warrant 92.
5½ per cent. War Bonds 1920-22 98-8.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 80.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan 92.
3½ per cent. Paper 65-8.
4½ per cent. Port Trust long dated due 1920 88.
4 per cent. Port Trust long dated 76.
4 per cent. Municipal long dated 76.
4 per cent. Municipal short dated 78.
4 per cent. Bombay City Improvement Trust long dated 78.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa 91-8.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary 91.
The following are the Bank rates:—
Bank of Bombay 6 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 6 per cent.
Bank of Madras 7 per cent.

SHARES.

The market opened quiet owing to weak holders' sales but closed very strongly with buyers covering and investors buying at present low prices.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

Standards 1730, Swadeshi 2030, Simplex 720, Pearl 512-8, M. Petit 2000, Kasturchand 1155, Ind. Malwa 327-8, Ind. Bleaching 155, Fazulbhoy 722-8, Century 377-8, Crescent 215, David 522-8, Finlay 402-8, Bombay United 750, Advance 1130, Katni Ordy 235, Katni Defd. 1175, Tata Ordy. 238-12, Tata New Defd. 326, Prem. Tata Old Defd. 1030, Bombay Burma 1092-8, Bombay 347-8 Tata Hydro 1175.

The following are the closing rates of the New Stock Exchange:—

Standards 1735, Swadeshi 2040, Shapurji 127-8, New Greats 290, Kohinoor 1175, Ind. Bleaching 157-8, Fazulbhoy 727-8, David 525, Crescent 220, Century 380, Bombay Dyeing 1050, Tata Ordy. 242-8. Katni Ordy. 237-8, Katni Defd. 1180, Alcocks 750, Bombay Burma 1095, Bombay Tramway 350, Bombay Steam 295, Tata Hydro 1185.

CASUALTY LIST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

The following casualties are announced:—

LONDON, April 6.

KILLED.

Second-Lieut E Attwater, Machineguns.
Second-Lieut A M H Bain, Lincolns.
Capt J S Bainbridge, Yorkshires.
Lt E A Bianchi, Oxford and Bucks.
Major H Brown, Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut R H Burningham, Warwicks.
Lt-Col. B H Charlton, Yorkshires.
Capt J A Coley, Roy Fus.
Lt R A Colley, Durhams.
Lt W S Davis, Bedfords.
Second-Lieut G W Drewery, East Yorks.
Capt C B Dove, Border Regt.
Lt F G Elliott, Worcesters.
Second-Lieut F C S Frost, East Kents.
Major J G Goodfellow, Engineers.
Capt T W Gregory, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut W Handley, Welsh Fus.
Lt D G Hemus, Worcesters.
Capt J K M Hessler, Durhams.
Second-Lieut A Houghton, Worcesters.
Second-Lieut W D James, North Lancs.
Major F M King, Rifle Corps.
Capt J M Lett, Worcesters.
Second-Lieut H J Lockley, Lancs Fus.
Second-Lieut F McEwan, Gordons.
Lt F S Marchant, Border Regt.
Lt H S Mitchell, West Kents.
Lt J D Moore, Field Art.
Major H L F B Nadaud, Londons.
Capt T Newlands, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieut M S Page, Lincolns.
Second-Lieut T H Purves, Tanks.
Lt G F W. Reed, Border Regt.
Second-Lieut A A C Sharp, Tanks.
Second-Lieut B A Starling, Londons.
Second-Lieut R A Tait, North Lancs.
Lt S W Taylor, East Kents.
Major H Ward, Lincolns.
Second-Lieut S L Ward, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut E T Wilson, Warwicks.

PREVIOUSLY WOUNDED MISSING NOW KILLED.

Second-Lieut C R B Smith, Bedfords.

PREVIOUSLY WOUNDED MISSING BELIEVED KILLED NOW KILLED.

Second-Lieut J F Groundrey, Londons.

PREVIOUSLY MISSING BELIEVED KILLED NOW KILLED.

Second-Lieut H L Marvin, Flying.

PREVIOUSLY MISSING NOW KILLED.

Capt J C Addy, East Yorks.
Lt R E Angus, Yeomanry.
Second-Lieut G S Ash, Hampshires.
Second-Lieut W Bevan, Flying.
Second-Lieut E V Clark, Flying.
Second-Lieut C E Fergusson, Flying.
Second-Lieut J G Glendinning, Monmouths.
Second-Lieut G J Howells, Flying.
Lt A Hutchinson, Liverpools.
Lt E H Kann, Flying.
Second-Lieut C N Madeley, Flying.
Second-Lieut G Noon, Sherwoods.
Lt D M Paton, Flying.
Capt A F E Pitman, Seaforths.
Lt A P F Rhys-Davids Flying.
Second-Lieut W G Mann, Flying.
Second-Lieut A Rosenthal, Flying.
Second-Lieut A R Stallworthy, East Kents.
Second-Lieut P D Stanley, Yorks Light.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Lt S V Goddard, Londons.
Second-Lieut L A Kemp, North Lancs.
Second-Lieut G L Robertson, Sussex.
Lt W M Sankey, Monmouths.

DIED.

Capt H J Hammond, Gloucesters.

WOUNDED.

Capt Hon. A V Agar-Robartes, Grenadiers.
Lt G J Allan, Engineers.
Lt C D Alltree, Welsh Fus.
Second-Lieut R Ashton, Tanks.
Second-Lieut W H T Baker, Cornwalls.
Second-Lieut T A Baxter, Machineguns.
Second-Lieut D H Beatson, Border Regt.
Second-Lieut H H Beavan, Gloucesters.
Lieut W S Beddall, Machinegun Corps.
Second-Lieut R Bell, Border Regiment
Capt F Berisford, Durhams.
Second-Lieut C H Board Londons.
Capt D K Bourne, Welsh Regiment.
Second-Lieut C J Boyte, Londons.
Second-Lieut H S A Brien, North Lancs.
Lieut J H Briffa, Malta Regiment.
Lieut A E V Brumell, Yeomanry.
Capt R F Burlton, Herefords.
Second-Lieut F T Bush, Welsh Regiment.
Second-Lieut E W Burton Machineguns
Second-Lieut N Bury, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut C Cabe, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Capt H K Caley, Lincolns.
Capt T Calvert, Black Watch.
Lieut J W Cockburn, Northumberlands.
Capt J A Cook, Gordons.
Second-Lieut J Cowie, Welllingtons.
Second-Lieut H F Dana, East Kents
Second-Lieut W Daniel, Welsh Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut A W Davidson, Northumberlands.
Lt L J Davies, Warwicks.
Capt W Deane, Norfolks.
Second-Lieut A C Deverill, Warwicks.
Major G D R Dobson, Durhams.
Second-Lieut E Dyson, Tanks.
Lt A A Eagger, Gordons.
Lt C C F Ekins, Essex.
Second-Lieut S M Elliott, Machineguns.
Capt E C T Emerson, Medicals.
Second-Lieut W T C Evans, Welsh Regt.
Capt H Everett, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut J C D Fenwick, Garrison Art.
Lt.-Col. E Finn, West Yorks.
Lt H Fraser, South Wales Borderers.
Second-Lieut C P Friend, Wilts.
Lt A E Gandolfo, Border Regt.
Capt A Garthwaite, Wilts.
Second-Lieut P N Gibbs, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut T K Gledhill, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut D Goodlet, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieut A A Goodship, Welsh Regt.
Second-Lieut R C Goodwill, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut W G A Griffiths, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut W E Gunter, Warwicks.
Lt.-Col L Hammil, Welsh Regt.
Lt T B Harker-Thomas, North Lancs.
Second-Lieut J F Hepburne, North Lancs.
Capt H A Hewett, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut J R Howsam, Flying.
Second-Lieut A Hughes, North Lancs.
Capt H L G Hughes, Medicals.
Second-Lieut W E G Ings, Royal Fus.
Capt N J Inns, Londons.
Second-Lieut F T Jackson, Flying.
Second-Lieut H G Jones, Welsh Fus.
Second-Lieut F Keith, Flying.
Second-Lieut H Kettle, East Yorks.
Second-Lieut C Latham, Worcesters.
Capt C La Trobe, Hampshires.
Second-Lieut R M Law, Tanks.
Capt H W J Lermit, Lancs Fus.
Second-Lieut T C A Lewis, Welsh Regt.
Second-Lieut D M A Lloyd, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut A R McKinley, Seaforths.
Second-Lieut R B Mason, Machineguns.
Second-Lieut T G Menzies, Scottish Borderers.
Lt.-Col. G E Millner, Londons.
Lt G J Mitchell, Scottish Borderers.
Second-Lieut A L Morrison, Londons.
Second-Lieut A J Moyes, Warwicks.
Lt L N Murphy, Scots Guards.
Second-Lieut J Nourse, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut E J Oxley, Wilts.
Capt M M Pakenham, Service Corps.
Capt D A Palmer, Tanks.
Capt R A Pease, Yeomanry.
Second-Lieut J W Pedder, Hampshires.
Second-Lieut L E Phillips, Machineguns.
Second-Lieut F J Pickering, East Yorks.
Lt R Pierpoint, Garrison Art.
Capt R N Porritt, Medicals.
Second-Lieut R W Potts, Machineguns.
Second-Lieut E W Powell Tanks.
Capt F G Price, Field Art.
Lt R Rank, Field Art.
Second-Lieut J Ridyard, North Lancs.
Lt.-Col W Robb, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut T Rochester, Lancs Fus.
Capt A A Rogers, Warwicks.
Lt E Rosenfeld, Labour Corps.
Second-Lieut E V Rowe, Welsh Regt.
Second-Lieut F N Scott, North Lancs.
Second Lieut H J W Scott Durhams.
Second-Lieut A C Seager Warwicks
Second-Lieut K A Seth-Smith, Northumberlands.
Lt E W Seymour, Grenadiers.
Second-Lieut E R Sharp, Sussex.
Capt J H Sharp, Wellingtons.
Second-Lieut E J H Shelford, Berkshires.
Second-Lieut R E Spoors, Gloucesters.
Second-Lieut T C C Stanfield, Scottish Rifles.
Capt H C Stead, Lancs Fus.
Capt R B Stones(Durhams.
Second-Lieut G P Stubbs, Warwicks.
Capt T Sugrue, Welsh Regt.
Second-Lieut H Sutcliffe, Lancs Fus.
Second-Lieut C Sutton, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut W F Swaine, Londons.
Second-Lieut J W. Swan, Lancs Fus.
Lt J S Tanner, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut S F Taylor, Field Art.
Second-Lieut A R Tetlow, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut D B Thomas, Gloucesters.
Capt W H Thorburn, Yeomanry.
Second-Lieut N W Thresh, Welsh Regt.
Lt.-Col. Lord A G Thynne, Wiltshires.
Lt W M Turner, Special List.
Second-Lieut J W Wathes, Warwicks.
Lt W T Westwood, Scottish Rifles.
Second-Lieut C W H White, South Wales Borderers.
Major L Wood, East Kents.
Second-Lieut Wood, Lancs Fus.
Second-Lieut D McC Young, Scots Fus.

WOUNDED MISSING.

Second-Lieut E H Adams, Warwicks.
Capt L A Edwards, Warwicks.
Lt T G Hollis, East Yorks.
Capt J R Houghton, Manchesters.

PREVIOUSLY WOUNDED NOW WOUNDED MISSING.

Second-Lieut D R Ware, Londons.

MISSING BELIEVED KILLED.

Capt G L Graham, Warwicks.

MISSING BELIEVED WOUNDED.

Lt H MacG Whitehead, Sussex.

MISSING.

Second-Lieut W G Allen, Lincolns.
Second-Lieut A G Austin, Wiltshires.
Capt F Ayre, Warwicks.
Capt A Begg, Norfolks.
Second-Lieut H P Blake, Flying.
Second-Lieut J O Butler, Flying.
Second-Lieut G W Cameron, East Kents.
Second-Lieut F A Campbell, Tanks.
Capt B H Challenor, Lincolns.
Second-Lieut P C Chambers, Tanks.
Capt W E Chant, East Kents.
Second-Lieut P E Cottis Lincolns.
Second-Lieut J W Croft, Warwicks.
Lt J D Currie, Highland Light.
Second-Lieut E Dennis, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut C A De Pass, Hussars.
Second-Lieut G Ellis, Gloucesters.
W J Ellis, Welsh Fus.
Capt W O H Ellis, Welsh Fus.
Capt H Fine, East Kents.
Lt F E Furley, East Yorks.
Second-Lieut F R Gibbons, Lincolns.
Capt D Grant, East Kents.
Capt J R Gribie, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut F Hardy, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut R E Hatfield, East Yorks.
Lt J M Hay, Cheshires.
Capt E J B Hett, Lincolns.
Second-Lieut C M H Hicks, Field Art.
Lt P H Hight, Berkshires.
Second-Lieut H V Highton, Flying.
Second-Lieut G Holt, North Lancs.
Lt J N Hurrell, Devons.
Second-Lieut C R Ingham, East Yorks.
Lt A R James, Yeomanry.
Capt M A James, Gloucesters.
Second-Lieut S Jellicoe, North Lancs.
Second-Lieut A R Jones, Warwicks.
Major O J F Keatinge, North Staffs.
Second-Lieut H L Keene, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut L H Kennett, East Kents.
Second-Lieut D W Kent, Jones, Engineers.
Capt J G J Kilkelly, Munsters.
Second-Lieut R D Lammert, Gloucesters.
Second-Lieut J B Longmuir, Engineers.
Second-Lieut J G H Mander, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut L W Martin, East Kents.
Lt M E Mealing, Shropshires.
Lt A Merchant, Lancs Fus.
Second-Lieut C Miller, Flying.
Second-Lieut L R Millsershin, Wilts.
Second-Lieut J B Morrall, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut H Needham, East Yorks.
Second-Lieut G G Newbury, Flying.
Second-Lieut G G E Paton, Field Art.
Capt A E Phelps, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut W Porter, Field Art.
Second-Lieut J Porteus, Lancs Fus.
Second-Lieut L H Power, Tanks.
Second-Lieut R S F D Radcliff, Flying.
Capt T Refus, Lancs Fus.
Second-Lieut E E Sharp, Lancs Fus.
Capt V B Shelley, North Staffs.
Second-Lieut A W Shubrook, Gloucesters.
Second-Lieut F G Sinkinson, Tanks.
Second-Lieut M Swales, Engineers.
Capt P Thompson Flying.
Second-Lieut R F Todd, Field Art.
Second-Lieut D C Tucker, Flying.
Second-Lieut L A Tucker, Tanks.
Second-Lieut J Turner, Tanks.
Second-Lieut T Wainwright, Machineguns.
Second-Lieut S C Wakefield, Tanks.
Lt G P H Watson, Engineers.
Lt S H Watson, Gloucesters.
Capt C E L Whitehouse, South Staffs.
Capt D A Wilson, Medicals.
Second-Lieut F C Winter, East Kents.

PREVIOUSLY WOUNDED PRISONER NOW DIED OF WOUNDS AS PRISONER.

Capt F W Blanchard, Cornwalls.

PREVIOUSLY WOUNDED MISSING NOW PRISONER.

Second-Lieut C H Farrington, Lancasters.

INDIAN WAR LOAN.

BOMBAY POST OFFICE SECTION.

Bombay, April 20th.

	Rs.
Cash Certificates	.. 2,216- 8-0
Total up-to-date	27,31,881-12-0

BARSI SPG. AND WVG. MILLS LTD.

The annual general meeting of the Barsi Spg. and Wvg. Mills, Ltd., was held yesterday, Sir Vithaldas D. Thackersey presiding, when the report (which has already been published in these columns) was adopted, and the recommendations sanctioned. A dividend of eight per cent. in addition to four per cent. bonus was declared, making in all Rs. 30 per share. The retiring directors—Sir Vithaldas D. Thackersey, and Mr. Reuben Solomon—were re-appointed. Messrs. Devidas Vithaldas and Sorabji S. Engineer were appointed auditors for the ensuing year.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT

(From our correspondent.)

Bombay, April 19.

We have to report a firm market during the week with better demand and higher advices from Calcutta and Karachi and prices for ready sugars have been increased by 8 annas per cwt. all round. A large quantity of Mauritius crystals was sold by firms at Rs. 17-12-0 to Rs. 18-8-0, ex. godown bazar terms. Telegrams from Java report their market very quiet without any buyers owing to there being no freight. Calcutta and Karachi markets are steadier with good demand for ready sugar. There was good enquiry for White Java from Persian Gulf Ports and clearance from bazar was 6,000 to 10,000 bags a day. The following are the bazar rates and stocks:—

T. M. O. Rs. 18-13-0 equal to 24s. F. B. H. Stocks 85,000 bags.

Brown Rs. 15-12-0 equal to 20s. F. B. H. Stocks 16,000 bags.

Sec Boil Dry Rs. 18-8-0 equal to 23s. F. B. H. Stocks 4,500 bags.

Sec Boil Soft Rs. 19-0-0 equal to 24s. F. B. H. Stocks 7,000 bags.

Mauritius Crystals Rs. 18-0-0 to Rs. 19-4-0 Stocks 260,000 bags.

Mauritius Syrups Rs. 17-8-0 to Rs. 18-0-0 Stocks 15,000 bags.

SALVITAE

THE most powerful but harmless nervine tonic producing startling results. immediate and permanent, in all cases of nervous exhaustion.

ASTHMA TABLETS

The best remedy for cough, difficult breathing, fits and the worst form of Asthma. Instant relief by every dose

DIABETES TABLETS

Rapidly reduces the quantity of urine. Renders the urine and blood sugar free. Reduces the specific gravity. Allays thirst and invigorates the system.

PILES TABLETS

The Sovereign remedy for all forms of piles external, internal and bleeding. Cured without operation.

Price of each of the above medicines is Re. 1 per phial containg 24 tablets.

S. C. ROY, M. A.,
Manufacturing Chemist,
36, Dhurraumtollah Street, CALCUTTA

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To purify, cleanse & preserve

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The very life of mankind.

Guarantees speedy effect.

It has proved its effects to be unparalleled by a series of wonderful cures of ;—Scrofula, Scrofulous sores, Glandular Swellings sores, Rheumatism, Gout, Syphilis, Piles, Blood and Skin Diseases of every description, &c.

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Per V. P. P. Re. 1-15.

The Kalpataru Ayurvedic Works & Stores,
373/5, UPPER CHITPORE ROAD,
CALCUTTA.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENT.

Mails for E. A. E. Force, Ibo, Chindi, Dares-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis, will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 noon.

AMUSEMENTS.

TO-NIGHT.

Royal Opera House, Cinema at 5-45 and 10 p.m.

Excelsior Theatre: The Bandman Opera Co. in "High Jinks" at 9-30 and Cinema at 6-30.

Palace of Varieties: Gaiety Theatre 6-30 and 10 p.m. "Camouflage."

Empire Cinema: 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

Majestic Cinema: Girgaum, near Tram Terminus, 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.

West End Cinema: Charni Road, 5-30, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-15.

Imperial Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30

New Alahmbra Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 (S. T.).

Anglo-American Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.

New Alexandra Cinema: Lohar Chawl, Princess Street.

Eldorado Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45

Domestic Occurrence.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

Messrs. F. J. de Souza and P. J. de Souza thank their kind friends and relatives who have, personally or by letter or telegram, sympathised with them on the death of their dear father, Dr. P. J. Lucio de Souza, and beg to be excused for their inability to make individual acknowledgment.

INDIAN DEFENCE FORCE.

4TH BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Squadron Orders by Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Stanley Reed, Kt., A.D.C., Commanding.

Bombay, April 22.

Monday, 22nd.—7-30 a.m. Competition for Symons Tent Pegging Challenge Cup, Churchgate.

Tuesday, 23rd.—6-45 a.m. Riding School, Santa Cruz. 7-15 Riding School, Fort.

Wednesday, 24th. 7-15 a.m., Musketry Class Volunteer Club, Orderly N.C.O. Sergt. Kay.

Thursday, 25th.—7-15 a.m. Riding School, Fort, 6-45 a.m., Musketry Class Salsette Troops, Jackal Club Flats. Orderly N.C.O. Sergt. Hewlett.

Friday, 26th.—7-15 a.m. Riding School, Fort. Saturday, 27th.—7-15 a.m. Troop Drill Fort Troops, Churchgate. 6-45 a.m., Troop Drill Salsette Troops, Jackal Club Flats.

E. G. PEARSON,
2nd-Lieut. and Adjutant,
4th Bombay Light Horse.

BOMBAY MEDICAL UNION.

An ordinary monthly meeting of the members of the Union will be held at the Union Rooms on Friday, at 7-15 p.m. (S. T.).

BAND AT CHOWPATI.

The Regimental Band of this Unit will play a programme of music at the Chowpatti Bandstand, to-morrow, from 6 p.m. to 8 p.m.

BAND AT P. V. MARY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1/13th G. I. P. Railway Battalion, will play a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Bandmaster, to-day, commencing at 6-15 p.m.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

Nineteen attacks and fourteen deaths occurred in Bombay on Saturday, Mandvi, Umerkhadi, Dhobi Talao, Bhuleshwar and Khetwadi, reporting one attack each, Market, Fanaswadi, Kumbharwada, Chowpati and Mahim, each one attack and one death, Byculla, two attacks, Kamatipura, three attacks and one death, Fort Northern, four attacks and three deaths and Maratha Hospital, five deaths. Eleven attacks and six deaths from small-pox, also took place during the day, the total number of deaths thus being brought to 148 as compared with 106 of the corresponding day of last year and 124 of 1915.

THE TRUTH OF MRS. BESANT'S SPEECH.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Mrs. Besant has voiced the feelings of young Indians, those young men who acutely feel their helpless condition as citizens, and withal pulsing with the desire to serve their country. It is a sure sign of the utter lack of a true vision on the part of our statesmen, and particularly of Anglo-Indian journals in this country, to air their views as to what India should do to help win the war, but fail to supply the motive-power which will enable her to achieve this object. The deprivation of our rights as citizens of the Empire in the sense of those rights enjoyed by our more fortunate brethren across the seas, has left us as isolated onlookers, the humility of which is keenly resented. If ever there was a time it is the present for angels' tears at the parvanimity displayed by our rulers. Give us an ideal: the soldier faces death for a flag because to him it is symbolical of freedom, honour, home and the untold things that sweeten life; the reformer willingly approaches the stake for an "ideal"—nay, even the anarchist and revolutionary testify to the all-compelling influence of an "ideal," imaginary or real is of no coffnsequence. The essential point is, that humanity needs to be supplied with some great humanity power to visualize in all its intensity the reality of its struggles toward better conditions. Give us an ideal—and what more real than the "ideal" of Home Rule which means to us liberty, self-respect, and quickened life; —after which lead us forward and we shall not hesitate to enter the Halls of Odin, but will gladly, willingly pledge our poor life for this great heritage, without which Life itself is mean—and a delusion.—Yours, etc.,

SINCERITY.

20th April, 1918.

YOUR EYE ?

Does anything trouble your Eyes. Why not write for Free particulars of the safest surest and most high-praised remedy for all Eye-Diseases?

HEALTH HOME, Depot 11, SAMTA, BENGAL.

THE BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—My attention has been drawn to a leading article in your issue of 19th instant, entitled "The Failure of the Bombay Art Society." In that article you have altogether misconceived the real objects for which that Society was created, and the purposes which I venture to hope it still fulfils. You attack it with a good deal of animosity because it pursues a different programme to that adopted by a Calcutta Society which exists for the promotion of purely *Oriental* art, and you assail it by describing its general attitude towards art "as something for the mere gratification of the craving for ostentation and luxury of the wealthy and superficially cultured upper class"! A little more knowledge of the real purposes for which the Society exists would have saved you from writing what you must forgive me for characterising as such nonsense. The primary object for which the Society was created—and as one of its original members and founders I write of what I know—was to establish an annual exhibition of pictures for the encouragement and assistance of amateur painters in oil and water colour, and by inviting professional artists also to contribute—although disqualifying them from competing for prizes—to furnish examples for the former's instruction in technique. That was the principal although not the whole scope of the Society's mission. It also encourages sculpture, decorative and architectural drawings and designs, and photography, by awarding these classes of art work medals and prizes. It has neither claimed nor professed that its sole, nor indeed its chief, purpose was to exhibit and promote purely indigenous Indian art. The annual show of the Bombay School of Art,—an institution upon which I observe you also bestow much abuse—is designed to a large extent to fulfil that purpose, and in its permanent exhibits there may be seen some excellent sample products of Indian artistic crafts, as well as some beautiful examples of those medieval Indian paintings which are so much more admirable in colour and in feeling than any modern productions of the Indian brush with which I am acquainted.

It is, however, an entire misrepresentation to suggest, as your article does, that the Bombay Art Society has not, side by side with its main mission, exerted itself to encourage purely Indian contributions to its exhibitions. A perusal of its prize list is sufficient to negative that aspersion. Of the 34 prizes it awards 8 are restricted *exclusively* to work produced by Indians.

Run on its present popular and not too narrow lines the annual exhibition of the Bombay Art Society appeals to a wide field of contributors, and furnishes a good deal of pleasure, and I trust some artistic instruction, to a considerable number of people as the large attendances, during the two weeks it is open, testify. It is also run without pecuniary loss. I do not wish to claim for it that its pictures and other exhibits attain a high level of average artistic proficiency,—the circumstances in India are not favourable to their doing so,—but there is much meritorious and interesting work to be found amongst them and generally a few examples quite on a par with a good deal of the work one sees at the "Institute of Water Colours" in London, although none of course in the same class as that to be found at the old Water Colour Society's small and select exhibitions. I do claim, therefore, that the Bombay Society's efforts are worthy of encouragement and undeserving of most of the strictures with which you seek to disparage them. To write in your article about the Society as "persisting in allowing the plutocrat to trifle with the destinies of Indian art" is mere gratuitous declamation only calculated to evoke a smile. I venture to think that the Society will survive it!

In making this reply to what I regard as misplaced criticism I do not wish to be understood as contending that the exhibitions of the Society cannot be improved and widened, and it is in the hope of assisting to achieve that aim that I recently accepted the offer of becoming its

PRESIDENT.

20th April, 1918.

THE SURAT ARTS COLLEGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I beg to say I shall deem it a favour if you be graciously pleased to insert the following in your widely circulated paper.

Now that the establishment of a college in Surat is an accomplished fact, it is worth while to record how the idea originated, who gave it the shape and who did the spade work.

The idea that Surat should have a college originated at first with the Hon. Mr. Paranjpye in 1912, when he presided over the prize-giving function of the Sarvajanik High School.

This idea, owing to the proverbial apathy of the Surat people, soon died out as no one took up the hint. As fate would have it, it was reserved for Mr. Govindji Gopalji Desai of Katargam to revive the idea and during the October vacation of 1915 when Prof. K. G. Naik was at Katargam, he asked the latter gentleman to prepare a scheme for a second-grade college and he, more propitious than Hercules, prepared a scheme after collecting such materials as were required.

They then took the scheme to Rao Bahadur Khandubhai Desai, the President of the Sarvajanik Society, Surat. He said it was all very well to prepare schemes, but that there were no workers in Surat and that he and his colleagues before had a very bitter experience in matters of the kind, adding that the Surat public was so apathetic and so poor that it would not and could not contribute such a large sum as was required to start a college. He, however, observed that if the spade work was done by them, he would think of placing the scheme before the Managing Committee of the Society.

They, thereupon, began the campaign starting from Katargam at 11 a.m. and working in the city till 6 or 7 p.m. They at first approached the educated and influential gentlemen, discussed with them the necessity of a college for Surat and wrought conviction in them. Every one of the gentlemen visited, approved of the scheme, but none was willing to come forward with a subscription to head the list. After gaining some experience of a football they prevailed upon Mr. Balvantrao Vakil, to head the list and he willingly put down Rs. 1,000. Having secured a first man, they soon found other subscribers. For about two months they worked hard, very hard, Mr. Govindji, an old man of 65, moving about with the energy and spirit of a young man like his friend, Prof. K. G. Naik, with the admiration of all concerned. And it was not until about rupees seventy-five thousand were subscribed by about forty persons that the Society thought it wise to take up the scheme.

It is not the intention of the writer to belittle the work done by the members of the Society, viz., R. B. Khandubhai, Dr. Sumant, Messrs. Chunilal Gandhi, Chunilal Shah, Chhaganlal Modi and others, who subsequently took up the work. They began to collect the funds in right earnest. They all rendered excellent service.

It is expected that the Society will not fail to recognize the valuable services rendered by Mr. Govindji and Prof. K. G. Naik, to serve as a stimulus for the future generations.—Yours, etc.,

"PUBLICITY."

SARVAJANIK COLLEGE, SURAT.

The Trustees of the N. M. Wadia Charities have resolved to endow two professorships in the Sarvajanik College, Surat, for three years and to pay for the same Rs. 125 per mensem each, during the period of three years.

DEATH OF SUPERINTENDENT MORRIS.

Mr. E. E. Morris, Superintendent of Police, Bombay City Police Force, who was ailing for some time past, died at his residence, at Bazaar Gate, Fort, on Saturday morning.

Mr. Morris, after a service of seven years in the 26th Field Battery, Royal Artillery, joined the Poona Police as a member of the Punitive Police Force. In 1898, he joined the Bombay City Police as a Third Grade Constable. He rose to the grade of Inspector in 1903 and was appointed to the C. I. D. He was granted the King's Police Medal in 1915. He also got a Coronation Durbar Medal.

On 21st October, 1916, Mr. Morris rose to the rank of Superintendent and was in charge of "B" Division which he held till the 14th August last, when he went on leave owing to bad health.

Mr. Morris leaves behind him a widow and a large family. His eldest son recently joined the force as a Sergeant.

RS. 10,030 WORTH OF OPIUM.

CHINAMAN CONVICTED FOR ILLICIT POSSESSION.

Before Mr. B. N. Athavle at the Dadar Police Court, a Chinaman Aha Ling and his wife were charged with possessing Rs. 10,030 worth of opium.

The accused were defended by Mr. P. Vijayaker.

The prosecution case was that on information received the accused's bungalow at Dadar was searched by the Excise authorities on the 12th instant, and the opium was found. The accused pleaded not guilty. They said the ground floor was occupied by another Chinaman who had left his goods there. The magistrate disbelieved the defence and sentenced the first to six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 500 or six months' additional imprisonment; the second accused was discharged.

ONE MONTH FOR THEFT OF NECKLACE.

Before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, at the Esplanade Police Court, a woman named Manjulibai, was charged by Deputy Inspector Dyer with theft of a gold necklace valued at Rs. 100 belonging to one Mithubai from her room in Northbrook street. The necklace was found on the person of the accused. The accused was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

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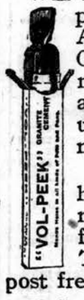

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RESOLUTIONS OF CONFERENCE.

The adjourned sitting of the First Bombay Co-operative Conference, was held on Saturday afternoon, at Vanita Vishram, the Hon. Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas presiding.

The President, before opening the proceedings, stated that they had received a number of letters sympathising with the movement and wishing success to the Conference, among which, were messages from the Bishop of Bombay, Mr. M. R. Jayakar, the Agent, Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, Mr. Ambalal Sarabhai and the Hon. Mr. B. S. Kamat.

Rao Bahadur Talmaki moved the following first resolution:

(i) "That a Co-operative Conference be held every year in the City of Bombay;

(ii) that a committee be appointed with powers:—

(*a*) to hold the next year's Conference, (*b*) to frame the constitution of the Conference, to draft rules for its working, and to place the same at the next Conference for adoption. (*c*) to collect funds to meet all necessary expenses, (*d*) to publish the report of, and take steps to carry out the resolutions passed by, this Conference.

(iii) that the following gentlemen do form the committee mentioned in clause (ii): The Hon Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas, (*Chairman*). The Hon. Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt., Sir Vithaldas D. Thackersay, Kt., The Hon. Mr. Chunilal V. Mehta, Rao Bahadur S. S. Talmaki, Mr. G. K. Devadhar, Mr. H. R. Michael, Mr. P. K. Jambhekar. Mr. F. A. C. Rebello, Mr. Powers, Mr. H. V. Rajwadkar, Mr. V. R. Sirur, Mr. Shantirai B. Mehta, Mr. L. G. Khare and Mr. D. D. Subnis.

Mr. S. N. Karnad, Mr. S. A. Brelvi, Mr. Vaikunth L. Mehta and Mr. N. M. Joshi (*Joint Secretaries*) Mr. Hairat F. Dastur (*Treasurer*)."

The resolution was moved by Mr. Talmaki, seconded by Mr. Karnad and further supported by Messrs. H. F. M. Dastur and L. G. Khare and passed unanimously.

At this stage the Hon. Mr. Purshotamdas Thakordas gave the substance of his paper "Co-operative Societies and Marketing of Cotton" already presented to the Conference in print.

Sir Vithaldas Thakersey moved the following resolution:—

MILLOWNERS AND MILLHANDS.

"That this Conference approves in principle of the views expressed in Sir Vithaldas D. Thakersey's paper and, while appreciating the efforts made by certain millowners for ameliorating the condition of their employees strongly recommends the mill-owners to establish an organization in order to undertake, in co-operation with the Social Service League, Bombay, the work of starting and supervising Co-operative Societies among mill-hands. In the opinion of this Conference the present is the opportune time—when the mill industry is in a flourishing condition—for initiating a movement which will conduce to the great benefit of the factory workers. Copies of this resolution be sent to the Mill-Owners Association and the Social Service League."

It was seconded by Mr. N. M. Joshi and further supported by Messrs. C. B. Lalaye and S. G. Deshpande and was carried.

The following resolution was moved by Mr. A. V. Thakkar:—

"That this Conference appreciates the work done under enormous difficulties by the Debt Redemption Committee as described in the papers of Mr. Devdhar and Mr. A. V. Thakkar and hopes that Government will give more liberal help in future towards the cost of supervision of the societies under the Committee. A copy of this resolution be forwarded to the Government through the Registrar."

Mr. Thakkar said that the poor population of Bombay was about 5 lakhs and out of them the mill-hands came to 2 lakhs, so the people to be touched by this resolution were 3 lakhs—and this consisted of Victoriawalas Khatarewalas, Dock-labourers, and Milk-men. Thus there was scope not for 20 but 2,000 institutions with wholetime workers, not volunteers who had not sufficient time to engage themselves in this work. If the Bombay Government were to give a substantial grant for the pay of wholetime workers to start new societies and run them for a short time and hand them over to the various Debt Redemption Committees, they would be much grateful. The present grant of Rs. 500 was niggardly.

Mr. K. S. Gore seconded the resolution

Messrs. N. D. Kadam and Samant Nanji Marwadi further supported the resolution, which was agreed to.

Prof. A. R. Burnett-Hurst moved the next resolution:

"That this conference recommends the formation of a small Industries Association in Bombay on co-operative lines, with the object of encouraging small industries. The activities of the Association may consist of:—(a) the collection and publication of information and statistics regarding the present condition of small industries and the people engaged in them; (b) the purchase and sale of raw materials on behalf of workers in such industries and the marketing of their finished products; (c) affording technical guidance to people carrying on or starting small industries and encouraging the improvement of implements, of methods of work, and of the quality of goods; (d) the formation of co-operative societies among the workers; (e) provision of funds to the workers, to groups of the workers and to societies; (f) propagandist work by lectures and publication of leaflets.

The sphere of activities of the Association should at first be confined to the City and suburbs of Bombay.

The Committee named below do take the necessary steps for the formation of such an Association and submit their report to the Conference Committee within two months:—

The Hon. Mr. Manmohandas Ramji (Chairman), President of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau, Secretary of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau, Rao Bahadur Talmaki, Mr. K. S. Iyer, Prof. A. R. Burnett-Hurst Mr. K. B. Joshi and Mr. H. F. Dastur, Joint Secretaries."

Rao Bahadur Talmaki seconded the resolution which was further supported in Gujerati by Mr. V. V. Jerajani, Manager Swadeshi Co-operative Stores.

Mr. A. B. Modak in further supporting brought the committee not to depend on the Government for aid or grant but to work-out their scheme independently.

Mr. K. B. Joshi also supported the resolution saying that that was the most important resolution and if they would do something for the thousands of workmen suffering for want of such an institution, they would be rendering great service to them and also to the pious cause of "Swadeshi" movement.

The resolution was carried.

CITY CO-OPERATIVE BANK.

The paper on "A City Co-operative Bank" was submitted to the Conference by Mr. Ramnikrai N. Mehta. It was discussed by the Sub-Committee No. IV which recommended the following resolution for the acceptance of the Conference:—

RESOLUTION NO. IV.

"That this Conference believes that the proposal for the establishment of a City Central Bank is worthy of further consideration and is of opinion that the paper should be referred to the Conference Committee for detailed examination and for such action as may be deemed necessary."

This resolution was moved by Sir Vithaldas D. Thackersey, Kt., was seconded by Mr. K. S. Gore and supported by Mr. N. S. Kowshik and was unanimously carried.

Sub-Committee No. V. had considered Mr. S. B. Mehta's paper on "Consumers' Associations," Mr. S. S. Mehta's paper on "Stores for the Poor," and Mr. M. B. Mehta's paper on "Co-operative Cloth Shops" and had recommended the following resolution for adoption by the Conference:—

"That this Conference appreciates the principle underlying the formation of a Consumers' Association and welcomes any experiment in that direction and this Conference is of opinion that the present time is opportune for the establishment of general stores on co-operative lines."

It was moved by Prof. A. R. Burnett-Hurst, who, referring to the question of Stores for the poor, said that this was just the opportune time, in view of the present days of scarcity, to establish general stores on co-operative lines. The resolution was seconded by Mr. S. S. Mehta, and was supported by Messrs. S. B. Mehta and G. B. Deshpande, and was carried unanimously.

LIFE INSURANCE.

Sub-Committee No. VI. had considered papers on "Co-operative Life Insurance" by Mr. Hairat F. Dastur and Mr. P. K. Jambhekar and had recommended the following resolution for adoption by the Conference:—

"That this Conference is of opinion that it is desirable to encourage life insurance among co-operators everywhere on account of its highly educative value in promoting thrift, and considers that it is practicable to devise a scheme for the purpose, and therefore recommends that a special committee consisting of the undermentioned gentlemen be formed to frame a practicable scheme and submit the same with details to the Conference Committee:—

Messrs. K. S. Aiyar (Chairman), M. R. Tambe, D. G. Vin, H. F. M. Dastur, S. S. Talmaki, Dr. Erulkar, Messrs. P. K. Jambhekar, V. J. Dhond, V. M. Dubashe, S. B. Cardmaster, (Secretary.)"

This Resolution was moved by Mr. K. S. Aiyar, who in the course of a lengthy speech said that the question of starting Life Insurance among co-operators presented some difficulties chiefly the costliness of canvassing lives and collecting premia, but expressed his opinion that the difficulties could be overcome if there was will enough and said that life insurance was necessary for every member.

The Resolution was seconded by Mr. S. B. Cardmaster, and being afterwards supported was put to the vote and carried unanimously.

Sub-Committee No. VII. had considered the following papers.

(1) "Co-operative Societies and Marketing of Cotton" by the Hon. Mr. Purshottamdas Thakordas. (2) "Co-operative Clubs" by Mr. L. G. Khare (3) "Co-operative Printing" by Rao Bahadur S. S. Talmaki. (4) "State Aid for Co-operative Housing Societies" by Rao Bahadur S. S. Talmaki. (5) "Payment of Audit Fees" by Mr. Kursondas Madhowjee. (6) "Summary Liquidation Procedure" by Rao Saheb Gunvatrai H. Desai. (7) "Co-operation among Office Peons" by Mr. P. K. Jambhekar (8) "Co-operative Sanatoria" by Dr. A. C. Rebello.

The Committee had recommended the following resolutions on the respective papers for adoption by the Conference:

"That this Conference recommends the starting of agencies on co-operative lines to keep cotton cultivators in good touch with the cotton market in Bombay. This Conference recommends the starting of Co-operative Clubs for University Students and the Artisan Classes. This Conference requests the Conference Committee to submit a report on the possibilities of establishing a Co-operative Printing Press. Further this this Conference being of opinion that it is beyond the capacity of all Housing societies as also of other societies with a working capital below Rs. 50,000, to bear the charges of Government Audit, recommends that Government be pleased not to impose upon these classes of societies this financial burden. This Conference recommends to the earnest consideration of Government the following suggestions regarding recoveries of the dues of cancelled societies:—

(a) to empower the liquidator (i) to enforce the attendance of all defaulters, their sureties and contributories of cancelled co-operative credit societies and (ii) to compromise the claims of the societies with the sanction of the Registrar; (b) to make the orders passed by the liquidator under section 42 (5) presentable to the Civil Court by post instead of personally or by the pleader; (c) to authorize the Registrar to issue a certificate under Section (5) of the Revenue Recoveries' Act or to confer upon him the same powers as are given to the Courts of Wards under Section 29 of Act I of 1905. This Conference recommends that the Registrar of Co-operative Societies be requested to invite the attention of the heads of Government Offices to the good work done by the Junior Telegraph Co-operative Credit Society with a view to the formation of similar societies in their offices. This Conference urges the formation of Sanatoria on co-operative lines as a measure imperatively necessary in the interest of public health and invites the attention of Housing Societies in particular to the importance of including the starting of Sanatoria in their programme of work."

HOUSING PROBLEM.

"Further this Conference is of opinion that the housing problem in Bombay has reached an acute stage on account of serious shortage of housing accommodation, and it therefore considers it to be the urgent duty of Government to take all possible action for the increase of such accommodation, chiefly by affording cheap financial aid to Co-operative Housing Societies. The Conference therefore requests that the Government of India be pleased immediately to sanction State Loans to Housing Societies on the lines proposed in the representation submitted by the Bombay Co-operative Housing Association:—

(a) That the Bombay Improvement Trust grant preference to Co-operative Housing Societies in allowing suitable building sites as well as certain other reasonable concessions in the shape of reduction in ground rents and the extension of period in which houses may be built.

(b) That Government and other large public bodies such as railway companies, local municipalities and mill-owners should grant reasonable facilities to co-operative building societies in the shape of free and cheap land, reduction in railway freights for carrying building materials and advances to their respective employees to partly meet the cost of the buildings"

Each of the items of the above Resolution was then put separately and was duly passed.

It was also decided that the resolutions should be forwarded to the Registrar of Co-operative Societies for departmental consideration and action.

The President in his concluding remarks congratulated the promoters of the Conference on its success.

A vote of thanks to the chair was passed.

After refreshments the proceedings terminated.

BREIGHTON HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 20.

Altogether three matches in the Breighton Hockey Tournament were decided this evening. All games were splendidly contested and drew large crowds of spectators.

On the Calcutta ground the Greer, an Indian team, beat the Medicals by 2 goals to love.

On the Dalhousie ground the Rangers defeated Seebpore by 2 goals to 1.

On the Rangers' ground Lucknow beat Bachelors of Dacca by 2 goals to 1, the first goal of the winners coming off a penalty bully.

CHARITY HOCKEY MATCH.

As announced before, the Annual Charity Hockey Match organised by the Goa Portuguese Sporting Association was played out on Saturday on the Garrison Ground at Marine Lines between the St. Xavier's Gymkhana and Friends' Union resulting in a paintless draw. The game, was interesting throughout.

After the game was over Dr. Cosmas Fernandez the President of the Association spoke and congratulated the St. Xavier's Gymkhana for winning the Association Cup for three successive years and also the Goan Union Hockey League for two alternate years. He then thanked the Secretaries and also the referees for carrying on both the tournament and the league to a successful finish. The Cups were given away by Mrs. P. A. D'Cunha to the respective winners. The Association Tournament and Goan Union Hockey League Cups went to St. Xavier's Gymkhana and the "Runners Up" Cups to Parel Hockey Association and Friends' Union respectively.

The draw for the Charity Cup will be replayed on Wednesday on the Garrison Ground."

THE AHMEDABAD CHILDREN'S FETE GRAND LOTTERY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Will you or any of your readers be pleased to let me know whether the drawing of the said lottery has taken place on the 1st April, 1918, as was announced in the tickets or whether it has been postponed to some near date. I may also add here in passing that in spite of my registered letter (registered for acknowledgment) to the Secretary of the "Lottery Committee" I have been provided with no suitable reply till this day.—Yours, etc.,

R. SESHAN.

S. India, April 18.

MAN-POWER AND DEMOCRACY

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The questions of Man-power and Democracy have, at present, been so interdependent that one, studying the war situation cannot separate them. Here, Democracy connotes all those humanitarian ideas of liberty, freedom or self-determination or by whatever name you may call this feature of human activity. The question of Man-Power is taxing the wise man's head to its breaking point and from every statesman's lips to-day, in the British Empire, we find fearful anxiety being expressed for the situation and an earnest appeal being made to the Empire generally and to its component parts individually, for utilising all possible man-power to meet the threatening onslaughts of the enemy. British statesmen are anxiously and strenuously inducing the authorities of the component parts of the Empire, their Allies, and America, not to spare any soul to secure an honourable decision of the present critical situation and the latter are responding equally unreservedly and unsparingly to the urgent call.

Mr. Lloyd George has made stirring pronouncements in the House of Commons on the occasion of the Military Service Bill and has demanded the greatest sacrifice for the direst necessity and for the full realization of the fact that we are fighting for all that is essential and most sacred in national life. The spirit of Democracy and Liberty is breathing in every soul. Each Ally is trying to base Democracy, in its full strength, on a wider, more real and more stable foundation in future and is, for that reason, answering the dreadful call with all her soul and might.

India, the most fruitful and principal part of the British Empire, has not been endowed with a Democratic constitution. A most propitious time has come in the destiny of this country for its acquisition, providing the authorities and the British public are alive to the occasion. The Prime Minister has made the strongest appeal for Indian man-power. India has got almost unlimited man-power, which, though unfortunately untrained and raw, can be worthily utilized to avert the danger to liberty and Democratic constitutions of the world, either present or future. India's other resources are already at the full disposal of the Empire. But one is sorry to say that India's condition to-day is not such that her man-power also should be at its full service to the Empire. Man-power is naturally more difficult to tax, dependant as it is upon the soul-power of a free nation, than her other resources, which can be exploited even in a non-free country by the will of a mighty ruler. No country, which is not free and which has no democratic or self-determined constitution, can voluntarily prepare herself to place its man-power at the disposal of her rulers, for being trained and utilized in a war of liberty, in the creation of which she had had no hand or responsibility, unless she is raised to the level of a free nation and thereby made to feel that she has a stake in the War. India, it may be frankly admitted, has no such stake in the war as she is not a free nation. Make her free by granting her a democratic constitution and she will at once identify herself with the war and fight it out with all her traditional bravery and heroism by pouring her millions into the battle-field and staying the rising tide of the enemy. The British authorities have only to turn the magic wand by granting Home Rule to India, as is being done in the case of Ireland and you will see that her sons shall immediately offer themselves for being trained to fight the present dreadful struggle for liberty of nations and the success of democracy.—Yours etc.,

M. D. K.

IS PUBLIC MONEY BEING WASTED?

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In connection with a letter appearing in your issue regarding Man-power, and another regarding the more stringent combing out of available men, may I point out tha the use of Privates and N.C.O.S. in several offices is unnecessarily keeping back a very important class in large numbers from the front? Here are numbers of trained soldiers driving pens with indifferent skill and avoiding their legitimate work, while we are repeatedly being told that man-power at the front is valuable. They are moreover more costly in their clerical employment; and it is said that a Sergeant Supervisor takes up, in the shape of his military and civil pay, the emoluments of four or five Indian clerks. My actual information is this amount approximates to the pay of ten clerks, but I have put it at five or six, as, in the absence of definite information which an outsider is not likely to get, it is better to be on the safer side.

Then there are the numbers of soldiers riding motor bikes at all hours of the day, and along nearly all roads in the Cantonment and suburban area. In view of the recent scarcity of petrol, which may be repeated or accentuated, to permit this waste is simply madness: and such acts collectively constitute gross infidelity to the Empire. It is said these people are provided with motor bikes to carry urgent despatches; but how many urgent despatches have to be sent which cannot be sent on foot, and who sends them? The popular opinion, rightly or wrongly, is that the military authorities are wasting good money in these ways and keeping their favourites from the field. When we are called upon every now and then to recognise the gravity of the situation, this wastage of men and money has to be examined. Otherwise, what is there to rebut one presumption that the money we are called upon to provide in the shape of loans, taxes, or subscriptions is not thus being partly wasted?

Your readers should not interpret the above sentence as an argument against payment in any or all of the above forms. Perhaps, in the course of such vast operations, of a temporary character, and therefore without due previous preparation, such things are inevitable: but it is necessary to call attention to them, to remedy them.

Hoping these remarks will be received in the spirit in which they are made.—Yours, etc.,

CIVIS INDICUS.

Poona, April 20.

SERIOUS AFFRAY IN SANDHURST ROAD.

SEVERAL IN HOSPITAL.

Yesterday at a quarter-to-eight in the evening a serious affray took place near the Alhambra Cinema. It appears that some Chinamen who came from Singapore to Bombay proceeded from the Wari Bunder Camp to Sandhurst Road. An altercation took place between the Chinamen and a gharrywallah on which people gathered. The police sepoy on duty was struck by a Chinaman. As the quarrel proceeded one or two of the Chinamen ran to Wari Bunder and summoned a few of their comrades who joined the fight on arriving at the spot. Knife-thrusts were delivered by some of the assailants and from those who went to assist the policeman nearly a dozen and half were injured. The policeman was seriously wounded. Inspector Power in charge of the section ran up with some policemen and on reaching the spot sent a *sowar* to close the gate of the camp at Wari Bunder to prevent communications. Six police sepoys and about twenty Chinamen were removed to the J. J. Hospital for treatment. The injuries received by one sepoy are reported to be particularly serious.

Mr. Walker, Superintendent of the Police is conducting inquiries.

MEMORIAL FOR LATE CAPTAIN H. G. CLARK.

A meeting of the Officers and Men of the Bombay Corps of the St. John Ambulance Brigade Overseas in honour of the late Capt. H. G. Clark Assistant Commissioner No. 3 District within the Empire of India, was held in the Central Hall of the Elphinstone High School on Saturday at 8 a.m., when Capt. W. Nunan was in the chair. Amongst present were Lt.-Col. F. Barnardo Dr. Dandekar, Lieut. J. D'Souza, Dr. S. N. Navalkar, Lieut. K. S. Patel, and about 200 Officers and Men of the Bombay Corps and Brigade Overseas Contingent including some Nursing Sisters. After passing resolutions of regret and condolence, it was decided that a suitable memorial should be raised.

Messages of condolence from Mr. W. G. Hanrahan, Ag: Commissioner for India, and the Chairman, Executive Committee, Indian Council, St. John Ambulance Association were read by Lt.-Col. Barnardo. Letters of condolence from Div: Surgeon Dr. K. E. Dadachanji and Dr. Mrs. M. D. Gilder were also received.

DEATH OF LIEUT. PARK.

INQUIRY PROCEEDING.

Dr. W. Nunan, Acting Coroner, held an inquest at the St. George's Hospital, Bombay, yesterday, touching the death of Lt. Charles Leech Park, residing at "Bombay View," near the Colaba railway station.

Ganpat Damaji, a servant, deposed that the deceased had been a boarder with his master in his bungalow for the past six weeks. At 8 p.m., on Saturday night the deceased was sleeping. He had told the servant to stand at the door as some gentleman was to come. Subsequently an alarm was raised that the sahib had fallen, and on looking down, the servant saw the deceased lying in the compound. The deceased was picked up and removed to the hospital by the Police. Witness had no suspicions. The deceased was in good health and did not appear to be under the influence of liquor.

Resident Surgeon Samuel Joseph of the St. George's Hospital said that in his opinion the death of the deceased was due to fracture of the base of the skull. The deceased died within forty minutes of admission into the hospital. He made no statement.

Further enquiry was adjourned.

KEROSINE OIL.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I shall feel obliged if you would kindly let me place before the public through your widely read columnns certain facts about Kerosine Oil.

I have read with great interest the correspondence of Mr. P. M. Gazder published in your isuue of the 20th inst. I beg to bring to the notice of the Controller that on Thursday last I had been personally into the office of the Standard Oil Co. Ballard Road, to see the Manager, for the supply of Kerosine Oil. I had also a note with me to this effect. I was not allowed to see the Saheb and my letter was received by the clerk of the Company, who is sitting downstairs for this purpose. My letter was opened by him and I was told that "We have no Stock," and was prohibited seeing Saheb. I however, informed him that I was promised by the Manager a supply of one case every month. Under the above circumstances I agree with Mr. Gazder and say that the Controller will be pleased to look into the stock of the Company and will arrange to supply in large quantity, as, thereby, the great inconvenience and annoyance to which the public are put will be removed.—Yours, etc.,

R. M. KAPADIA.

Bombay, April 20.

THE NEW RUPEE NOTES.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Owing to special circumstances created by the war, the Government has thought it expedient to issue rupee note and 2½-rupee note. Are these notes to be classed with the already existing notes of Rs. 5, 10, 50 and upwards, or separately? The form ("I promise to pay . . . . .") of the newly issued notes and the older ones, is the same; but in the rupee and the 2½-rupee note, one important item is wanting, which is in the notes of other denominations. In notes of Rs. 5 and upwards, the day, the month, and the year of issue are mentioned, but in the rupee note and the 2½-rupee note, these are not found. If it is a note, it must naturally have the date of issue. It may be contested that in the rupee note, on the back, the year is mentioned in the impress of the coin; but that cannot be properly called a date in a note. But even that is wanting in the 2½-rupee note. The question therefore is,

Is the rpuee note and the 2½-rupee note to be taken as a "coin"? or

Is it a note? and if so, how is the absence of the date to be accounted for?

Will you, please, oblige the writer, and perhaps the public, with an explanation on the point raised above?—Yours, etc.,

M. T.

COTTON CRISIS.

TO-DAY'S MEETING AT COLABA.

The Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel has consented to preside at to-day's meeting regarding the Cotton Crisis which is to be held at Colaba at 5-30. The meeting will be asked to pass resolutions protesting against the recommendation of the Directors of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association and the Bombay Cotton Exchange to fix a rigid rate for the Broach settlement of Rs. 712, as being contrary to the Mandate of the Trade as declared at the meeting of the 4th instant, and urging upon Government, the justice and expediency of adhering to the spirit of the resolution passed by that meeting by fixing only a maximum rate at a figure based on consideration for the present conditions of declining values in the ruling markets and in all descriptions of cotton in Bombay.

Messrs. Bansilal, Abirchoad and Mr. Hedarnath Dager ask us to state that the inclusion of their names in the signatories to the requisition for the meeting was an error.

BHANDUP SALT-WORKS.

The ceremony was performed on Friday at Bhandup by the Hon. Mr S. R. Arthur, Commissioner of Customs, of opening the plot No. 2, called the "Arthur Agar," which was recently laid down by Messrs. Kharshedji Dadabhai Khansaheb and Co., well-known salt merchants. There was a large attendance, the guests being received by Mr. Munchershaw K. Khansaheb and Mr. Mohanlal M. Desai.

Mr. Mohanlal Desai in requesting the Hon. Mr. Arthur to declare the plot open referred to the enterprising business spirit of the late Mr. Kharshedji Khansaheb, who, he said, had opened several salt works at Bombay, Sewa, Belapur and other places, and developed a large business which was now being carried on by his two sons, Messrs. Munchershaw and Maneckshaw.

The Hon. Mr. Arthur in declaring the plot open, thanked Mr. Khansaheb for associating his name with the salt works. He was pleased to see the Bhandup Salt Works had materialised, because so long ago as 1910, when he was Collector of Salt Revenue, he pressed Government that the enlargement of the salt works was necessary and that the Bhandup Salt Works should be started early.

BRITISH BURMA PETROLEUM COMPANY.

We have received a copy of the last annual report and balance sheet of the British Burma Petroleum Company. The history of the Company for the last five years is one of steady financial progress, and its balance from the revenue account, from £6725 in 1912, has grown to £292348, at the end of July, 1917. This steady increase, it may be remarked, is not due to abnormal rises in the prices nor to any profiteering, for under an arrangement with the Government the Company has not been charging for its kerosine products at any higher rate than the slight increase necessitated by the enhanced cost of production, and the good results are it is claimed entirely due to efficient and economic management. The trading profit of 1916, shows an increase of £109000 while the increase in 1917, over that receipts of the previous year is £39,000. The balance carried down in the Profit and Loss account in 1917, is £151,000, as against £99,000, in the previous year, while after allocation the divisible profits £45,000, with £20,000 already paid as interim dividend in 1917, compare most favourably with £20,000, the divisible profit in 1916. The Company allocates 15 per cent each year towards depriciation of all assets, besides building up a reserve of £85,000. The Sinking Fund provided for redemption of Debentures now covers nearly 25, of the liability of this issue. To meet the contingency of a fall in the prices after the war a further 25 per cent of the value of Stocks and Stores in hand has been set apart as a Depreciation and Contingent Reserve.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE
Monday, 22nd April 1918.

INDIA AND THE CRISIS,

The Premier has sounded a clarion call to India to raise herself to the fullest measure of her stature to stand between the East and the blighting hand of Prussian aggression. India has to "equip itself on an even greater scale than at present to be the bulwark which will save Asia from the tide of oppression and disorder which it is the object of the enemy to achieve." These are grave words the deep import of which is unmistakeable. And the solemnity of the message is deepened by the Viceroy's reply which calls upon the Indians to be prepared, if need be, to defend the soil of their Motherland. But our Governmental machine is ante-diluvian in its woodenness and the *raison d'être* of messages of such momentous significance has remained a sealed book to the public at large. There is no mincing the fact that the man on whose shoulders, more than those of any single individual, rests the burden of guiding the Empire at this grave crisis, considers that the situation calls for the supremest effort on the part of India. We undeniably stand on the brink of grave contingencies and an emergency so grave can be adequately met only by an effort born of national consciousness—a living consciousness on the part of every adult inhabiting this continent of the serious peril threatening us. But the war vividly brought home to us the lesson that to awaken the nation to a supreme and sustained effort it is essential that the vitals of the situation should be laid bare in their grim reality before every citizen. That lesson has been lost upon those in authority in India, for, while the Government has been busy holding secret conclaves for two precious weeks, the country has been allowed to remain in darkness as to the developments which have created the emergency. And while the Government maintains its sphinx-like silence the man in the street is left to gather the situation from the fertile rumours of the market-place and the bazar!

Simla has, however, at last given indications of a move and the decision to invite representative and non-official opinion to meet in Conference at Delhi is wise and none too early. And it is to be hoped that the Government will boldly discard their usual attitude of reserve and secrecy at the Conference and take the public frankly into their confidence. The tapping of the vast reserves of man power in this country and their rapid training is undoubtedly the most pressing problem that will demand the attention of the Conference. The bureaucrat has, we have said it time and again, failed to face this issue squarely, because to do so would have been to bid adieu to his traditional policy of distrust of the Indian. We can only hope that the gravity of the emergency and the opportune presence of Mr. Montagu on the scene will induce a reversal of this suicidal policy. The Government failed to take advantage of the intense enthusiasm at the beginning of the war to enlist Indians and build them up into what certainly would have proved most valuable units. When eventually their hands were forced into creating the Indian Branch of the Indian Defence Force, the regulations and conditions of enlistment and employment were so galling and cramping and were worked in so illiberal a fashion that nothing more effective could have been devised to keep enlistment at a minimum. But even with these unsatisfactory regulations and conditions, emphasizing the racial bar in no small degree, the success of the scheme has not been inconsiderable. What needs, therefore, to be done is to brush aside at a stroke all this official tinkering and bungling and make a bold and immediate beginning at the establishment of national militia in the country. Bengal has manifested in clear terms her desire to bear her full share of the burden and, if necessary, to face some form of conscription and we do not doubt that the same spirit animates the rest of the country. India is fully prepared to act her part generously and well, but if the spirit of service and sacrifice awakened by the Premier's stirring message is to bear tangible fruit the Government must boldly steer clear of the errors of the past and the Indian's claim to King's Commissions and an equal treatment in the Army must be promptly and unstintingly met.

Another object of the coming Conference is stated to be the sinking of all domestic differences and the cessation of all political propaganda during the present crisis. The educated Indian's loyalty to the British connexion is the more unflinching as it is based on the solid rock of reason and he will not fail to realize the importance of hushing all controversy in face of the great emergency. But this truce cannot, in the nature of things, be one-sided and unconditional. We hope that the peoples' representatives at the Conference will not fail to insist that, if the complaints of the public and the press have to cease, the Government's policy of repression and internments, the prime cause of public irritation, must cease as well. Nor can the reform proposals be allowed to be pigeon-holed in the Delhi Secretariat. Only the other day the Premier dwelt upon the urgency of impressing people "that justice had been done not merely by compelling Irishmen to take a full share in war burdens, but by securing to them the principle of self-determination for which we were fighting in every theatre." Such justice needs to be meted out no less in the case of India than of Ireland. India has already, by the almost unanimous support it has given to the Congress-League scheme, unequivocally expressed its self-determination. And if the voice of controversy is to be stilled and the whole-hearted co-operation of the people invited to the vigorous prosecution of the war, there is but one effective measure to secure this much desired end. That measure is an immediate and emphatic declaration by the War Cabinet of its acceptance of the Congress-League scheme and a pledge to introduce the necessary legislation in Parliament as soon as the crisis has passed.

FIRST BOMBAY COOPERATIVE CONFERENCE.

Those who have any knowledge of the world of Labour in England are fully aware of the ferment of revolution in it born of new ideas and ideals which the organised democracy of the country desires to see in the ascendant as the nations approach the war settlement and take up the tasks and duties of peace. Meanwhile, quite unnoticed, there has been recently accomplished a revolution in that part of the Labour movement, which has always been the most cautious and the least advertised. The importance of this revolution cannot, however, be over-emphasised. It has become the fashion for a long time, even with Labour itself, to accept the Cooperative movement as a very solid and stolid fact. This attitude has not been altogether unjustified, for the caution and conservatism of the cooperators have been carried so far as to make them sometimes indistinguishable from timidity and petrification. And it is illustrated by the determined refusal of the movement,—in spite of the efforts of a small body of ardent reformers to urge their fellow co-operators to use the power of the organised consumers more actively both for social and political purposes,—to go into politics and by the contentment of the vast majority of co-operators to continue building up their societies in a safe obscurity without stepping outside a somewhat narrow circle of co-operative interests. Now all that is changed. At the last great Cooperative Conference held in London, the co-operators launched themselves upon a new voyage which constitutes a complete break with their past methods and policy. The new policy seeks to secure two objects. First, a closer unity of action between the Cooperative movement and the other great association of wage-earners, the Trade Union movement, and, second, direct representation in Parliament and on local administrative bodies. It is impossible to over-estimate the effect of the working of the new policy on the movement, upon Labour, and upon national politics. The movement has organised within itself about four million, mainly working-class, consumers, of whom more than half are electors. The creation out of these millions of a new working-class party representing the consumers, having close and friendly relations with the Labour party and the Trade Unions, cannot but revolutionise not merely the movement itself, but also the whole of party politics.

All this is not out of place in considering the object and work of the First Bombay Cooperative Conference, which met in this City on Friday and Saturday last. As in England, so in this country the Cooperative movement has come in for a good deal of criticism. "It has been since its beginning cried down," the Hon. Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas said in the course of his presidential address, "as an attempt to gloss over the defects of the revenue system, and is even now deemed, in some quarters, as a field of work only for Jo-hookams and title-hunters." As in regard to English Co operation, so in regard to Cooperation in this country, this criticism is not altogether unjustified. The same tendency, as in England, to carry caution and conservatism to extremes in regard to other movements of national life and to rest content with narrow conception and circle of cooperative activities, has been observable here. There is, however, this difference that while this result need not have arisen in England, it was inevitable in India where the movement has been established under official guidance and maintained under official control. While, therefore, the divorce of the movement from other fields of national life has been deplorable, it is not altogether inexplicable. The movement which is intended to be and ought to be popular, has been, in most parts of the country, more or less an official concern managed by State establishments. Paradoxical as it might appear, a revolt from this tendency was inevitable. For true cooperators could not reconcile themselves with this process of spoon-feeding. Knowing what has been achieved by non-official cooperators in the Central Provinces, certain co-operators in this Presidency—especially in this City—have felt the need of directing the movement to its natural and proper course by securing the transferance of its control from official to non-official hands. The new movement has received its inspiration from Mr. Vaikunth L. Mehta who, having more to do with the Cooperative movement from day to day than any other non-official co-operator in the Presidency, has keenly realised the difficulties and defects of the present arrangement and, as Editor of the "Bombay Cooperative Quarterly," has placed before cooperators the not distant ideal of non-official control of the movement. The Conference, which met last week, is the first practical manifestation of this movement. It was organised entirely by a representative body of non-official cooperators,—of which the most active members are Messrs. Talmaki, Vaikunth L. Mehta and Shantirai B. Mehta. As the leader of non-official cooperators in the Presidency, Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas was naturally called upon to preside over the Conference, the main purpose of which, besides agitating and concentrating opinion on the solutions of pressing economic questions of the City, such as housing, debt redemption among the poor, elimination of profiteering, which the Cooperative movement offers, is to enlist the active sympathy and support of the intelligentzia of Bombay. The need of increasing, intelligent and practical interest on the part of the public in the development of the movement is the greater in view of the scheme of a Central Cooperative Institute which, Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas said, the Registrar is formulating in consultation with leading cooperators in Bombay. "All the preliminaries," Mr. Lalubhai said, "have been arranged and at no distant date we hope to lay the foundation of a strong Cooperative Institute which is bound to pave the way for similar institutes in other parts of the country and take a lead amongst all such institutes in guiding the movement and helping it forward." We should like to be able to think that when the Central Institute is established, its aims and constitution will be such as to enable it soon to become the heart and centre of the Coperative movement directing the growth of the latter on right lines, which is not possible, as Mr. Lalubhai emphasised, so long as its control is in the hands of the officials. Unfortunately, the want of confidence, which the Registrar has shown in the vast majority of cooperators in the City and in the Presidency who are not "leading", by not consulting them on the scheme, does not raise the hope that the Institute will be guided by the inspiration of such a high purpose. Hence the need for the humble cooperators in all parts of the Presidency to be wide awake and the greater need for the intelligentzia to bestir themselves and take their rightful place in a movement which is national not sectional and whose object is to secure organic unity of society by bringing the urban population into a harmony of economic purpose with the rural population, by securing democratic control of economic life and by habituating men and women, in the everyday affairs of their lives, to the thoughts of common action for the common good.

Notes of the Day.

An Amazing Appointment.

It is hardly surprising that there should be criticism of the appointment of Mr. Austen Chamberlain to the War Cabinet. Mr. Chamberlain is one of the failures of the war on the administrative side and it is an amazing defiance of all constitutional usage, to say nothing of public opinion, to job him into the Cabinet merely to satisfy the demand of the Tory leaders, on whom Mr. Lloyd George depends for his ministerial existence,—for that is obviously the only reason for his selection to succeed Lord Milner. That men actuated by the spirit and traditions of the Salisbury-Balfour mode of carrying on an administration should think nothing of shoving a discredited politician into high office to suit some convenience of the moment without caring a rap for the view of the public we can understand, but when a Radical statesman takes to this sort of thing out of sheer opportunism one can realise how far removed his Government is from anything like real Parliamentary control. It is clear, further, that Mr. Lloyd George can have no voice in filling up vacancies in the War Cabinet caused by the transfer or resignation of the representatives of the Tories. At least that is the only explanation of this astonishing appointment.

The War Cabinet.

We will pass over for the time being the actual merits of the question as to how much responsibility rested upon the shoulders of Mr. Chamberlain for the Mesopotamia scandals. The point is that he was held responsible by the Commission for blunders of the most disgraceful character, and, though he defended himself with vigour and dignity, Mr. Chamberlain himself realised that there was no alternative for him but to resign. And there is no doubt that public opinion endorsed his action. Yet here we find him less than a year afterwards, without even having a vote of confidence in him passed by his constituents, to say nothing of the House of Commons, walking into the War Cabinet as though he were the one and only indispensable in the whole country. Theoretically, the War Cabinet should contain the five most able and experienced and representative men in the nation. Actually, we know that it does not, and that party considerations and internal dissensions have played from the beginning an unfortunate part in its composition. But some sort of regard should be had for public decency, even if the times are such that a Prime Minister, who, for the time being is indispensable himself, can afford to ignore public criticism. We have no doubt that Mr. Lloyd George holds the opinion that it doesn't matter a rap who is in the War Cabinet so long as he is Prime Minister. And he may be right! But we cannot help thinking that he will endanger his own primal existence if he defies public opinion in this way.

A Menace to Success.

It is not the least grave feature of this startling appointment that it takes place at a time when the whole nation and the Empire at large is being appealed to, to abandon every consideration but the one pre-occupation, how the war can be most efficiently and vigorously prosecuted. Does Mr. Lloyd-George suppose that he inspires confidence or enthusiasm by thus showing that he is himself ready to place expediency before efficiency? One can realise the difficulties of his position and that he cannot afford utterly to defy his Tory supporters, but he should have made a stand against this abandoned infliction, for the presence of Mr. Chamberlain in the War Cabinet, with his want of initiative, his reliance on officials and his conventional methods of administration, is a positive danger and a menace to success in the prosecution of the war. It is consoling to learn that the move has roused the anger of the Northcliffe press, for Mr. George has always been so subservient to the "Times" and the "Daily Mail" and their lesser satellites that it is possible he may again bow to their storm and realise that Mr. Chamberlain ought not to be where he has put him. But in that case, we may have Lord Northcliffe, who is, no doubt, resigning because he was not chosen.

Surgeon-General Babtie.

A propos of this sudden emergence of Mr. Chamberlain from obscurity and its illustration of the extent to which parliamentary control over the Government has ceased to exist, one may recall another instance. One of the worst delinquents in connection with the Mesopotamian scandals, according to the Commissioners' report, was Surgeon-General Babtie. He was the subject of the gravest strictures and his failings and blunders were publicly set forth, chapter and verse, without restraint in the Report. A few months afterwards he was whitewashed by a private enquiry conducted by the Army Council, who declared him to be innocent of blame, without condescending to acquaint the public with any single ground on which they considered themselves justified in coming to this conclusion. It is inconceivable that this sort of irresponsible fashion of rehabilitating censured officers would be tolerated for a moment in normal times, or even in war time by other countries. To-day a telegram actually informs us that Surgeon-General Babtie has been appointed to an even more responsible post in the Army Medical Service. We do not see how anyone can regard him as fit to hold it, however, until at least the Army Council publish their reasons and their evidence for regarding him as blameless.

Greater Sacrifices.

This war is unprecedented in the history of mankind no less in the sacrifices it has entailed than in the cause which is at stake in it. The sacrifices which have already been borne by the people in all the Allied countries have been such as men have never in the past been called upon to bear. But the war has now reached a crisis when the end of the period of terrible and strenuous struggle before us will depend entirely on the readiness with which everyone in the Allies countries devotes himself to the prosecution of the war in the way he best can in the spirit of the soldier of liberty. This means that, great as the sacrifices have been during the last three years and more of war, the sacrifices that await us are still greater. The announcement contained in Reuter's telegram this morning that "it is fully expected that the British budget next week will involve still heavier sacrifices for the British civilian population," is a measure of the greatness of the call. As the "Westminster Gazette" says, "men between forty and fifty have discovered suddenly that the service they thought quite natural and proper for their juniors is also required of them, while men between fifty and sixty see themselves not far removed from a liability which never entered the wildest imaginations four years ago."

What is Coming?

The journal proceeds to give a description of the British war efforts in the present and the immediate future which forms a page from the instructive history that historians to come will write of the most radical and rapid change which men's lives and habits underwent during this war:

Taxes will be imposed which four years ago we would have thought it impossible to pay. People who live in big houses will have to let or leave them and take smaller ones; homes will have to be broken up and furniture stored. As regards domestic servants, the Munitions Department has already taken half and the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps will want a good many of the remainder. Moreover, by big compulsory cutting down of light and coal, houses are being desolated, hence middle class England has seriously to face a new way of life and many thousands more will have to face it after the coming budget.

The soldiers in the trenches have consecrated their lives so that a new world-order may be created out of the present carnage and that future generations of mankind may live in peace. This war, it has been often said, is a war of peoples. Is it not fair, therefore, that while the soldiers are giving their all, the civilian population should strive to make sacrifices on the same scale? If the war is indeed to be fought in accordance with the principles for the maintenance of which it is being waged, there is no escape but that, as the "Westminster" suggests, the State should commandeer the services of all citizens and make those who are not fighting perform other state services for wages fixed on a scale that would suspend profits, or reduce them to a minimum. That a resort to this drastic but not at all unfair step has not yet been made should reconcile the civilian population to whatever sacrifices are about to be demanded.

German Hypocrisy.

Among the very few things which the war has not changed is the psychology of the German militarists. Speaking at Hitchin on Saturday, Lord Robert Cecil exposed the characteristic hypocrisy which the world has learnt to associate with them. Not long ago they strove to lull the Allied peoples by the talk of peace, while planning the present offensive, but now that the battle has begun there is, as Lord Robert Cecil pointed out, nothing but talk of German annexations and indemnities, the increase of power of the German military caste and the slavery of the world. This is the German Junkers' last and biggest bid for world-mastery and it is not surprising, that, besides spreading lies about depression and war weariness in Britain and the Dominions, a campaign of newspaper articles and speeches is being conducted in Germany itself preaching the necessity for huge indemnities from the Allies in addition to annexations. "Anyone who now said that the Germans desired to live in peace with their neighbours and were ready to make a just and righteous peace was," Lord Robert Cecil rightly said, "indulging in voluntary self-deception."

POSITION NEAR GIVENCHY RE-ESTABLISHED.

MORE ACTIVITY SOUTH OF ARRAS.

BRITISH POSITION RE-ESTABLISHED.

AROUND GIVENCHY AND FESTUBERT.

ALL OBJECTIVES GAINED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 20, 2-50 p.m.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., April 21.

A British communiqué says, we captured a few prisoners, nine machine-guns and a trench mortar in a succesful enterprise southward of the Scarpe River and also repulsed a counter-attack in this sector. In a successful counter-attack last night the first division threw the enemy out of points in advanced defences around Givenchy and Festubert gained by him on Wednesday at the cost of heavy losses. We gained all our objectives and re-established the position.

We drove the attacking enemy back after a sharp fighting south-east of Robecq.

ENEMY STATIONS BOMBED.

PRISONERS AND MACHINES TAKEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 20, 9-50 p.m.
Recd. 1 p.m., April 21.

A British communiqué says southward of Hebuterne and southward of the Scarpe we carried out successful minor enterprises advancing our line slightly and taking thirty-seven prisoners and three machine-guns. Hostile artillery was active on the Aillette and southward of the La Bassée canal.

In spite of the weather our aeroplanes dropped four and a half tons of bombs on the railway station at Thorout, on the dump at Engel and on other targets. Our night fliers were active dropping sixteen tons of bombs on Armentieres, Warneton, Estaires and Bapaume and the railway junction at Chaulnes directly hitting four trains, one of which, judging by explosions, was full of ammunition. All machines returned.

ENEMY DRIVEN BACK NEAR RIEZDUVINAGE.

OUR LINE ADVANCED ON 1,500 YARDS FRONT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 20.
Recd. 1 p.m., April 21.

Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters wiring to-day, says relatively speaking the night passed fairly quietly in the northern battle area except for considerable bombing activity in frosty starlight and a good deal of shelling.

The enemy artillery in the Lys region is steadily increasing in strength. Hitherto, it has mainly consisted of field batteries and trench mortars, but a good deal more shelling from four point fives and five point nine howitzers is lately reported. There was one sharp little affair after midnight when a large body of German infantry rushed an outpost line east of Riezduvinage and reached the main frontline where they were brought up by heavy rifle and machine-gun fire and driven back into Pacaut wood after costly persistent efforts to gain a footing.

There was more activity south of Arras where yesterday morning we succeeded in advancing our line over a front of fifteen hundred yards eastward of Beaurains.

Last night the enemy delivered a heavy assault from the direction of the Telegraph Hill which was repulsed after hard fighting. The fierce bombardment so pounded our new trenches that we decided to withdraw to the line held yesterday morning. The enemy heavily shelled Tilleul wood.

There was a general increase of artillery fire in the Scarpe valley.

HOSTILE ATTACK EAST OF ST. MIHIEL.

ENEMY DRIVEN OUT OF TRENCHES NEAR LEICHEPREY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 21, 1-5 a.m.
Recd. 1 p.m., April 21.

A French communiqué says, east of St. Mihiel yesterday morning the enemy delivered an attack on a front of one kilometre near Leicheprey and gained a footing in some elements of advanced trenches, but immediate counter-attacks partially drove him out. Our airmen dropped four tons of bombs on the landing ground at Champion and bivouacs in the regions of Ham, Guiscard and Noyon.

During the night of the 19th seventy machines effectively bombed the railway station at St. Quentin and railway lines in Jussy region, also aerodromes.

SUCCESSFUL FRENCH RAIDS,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 20, 4-40 p.m.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., April 21.

A French communiqué says, reciprocal artillery activity was lively between Lassigny and Noyon. We carried out several raids and captured prisoners. Similar enemy attacks were repulsed.

RUSH FOR CHANNEL PORTS DAMMED.

CALCULATIONS OF BREAKING THROUGH.

DISAPPOINTMENT OF ENEMY.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, 21st 6-15 a.m.
Recd. 7-30 p.m April 21.

Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters wiring last evening said: Captured maps prove that when the enemy broke off attacks south of Arras in order to develop his unexpected success at Armentieres, he calculated on breaking through, but he has been almost held for a week and will probably now try assaulting chosen positions with masses of men and guns. Evidences are that the chain of hillocks from Mount Kemmel will be successively attacked. The enemy may revert to his original plan of separating British and French armies, but this is no longer possible and the rush for Channel ports has been dammed.

Prisoners admit that the task set them when the offensive was launched was much bitterer than was imagined. The feature of fighting during the past week indeed has been the glorious valour and tenacity of the indomitable British troops. Only his numerical superiority has yielded the enemy the slightest success. The thin khaki line of week ago is now variegated by blue French uniforms and the wall opposed to the enemy is much less likely to yield to any sudden stupendous thrust.

LARGEST ATTACK ON AMERICANS.

OUR POSITIONS VIRTUALLY INTACT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, 21st, 8-40 a.m.
Recd. 10-30 p.m. April 21.

Reuter's correspondent with American Headquarters says: Twelve hundred German shock troops attacked the Americans northwest of Toul on 20th April. They penetrated the American trenches and captured the village of Seichepney which was later retaken. Heavy fighting all day and late into night left the American positions virtually intact. This is the largest attack on Americans hitherto.

BRITISH ATTACK IN ITALY.

ELEVEN ENEMY MACHINES DESTROYED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 19.
Recd. 8-35 a.m., April 20.

A British communiqué from Italy says the Manchesters and the South Staffordshiresboth made successful raids last night killing thirty Austrians and taking twenty-two prisoners. Our losses were slight. The weather was fine yesterday and there was much aerial activity.

There was heavy air fighting and we carried out several long distance reconnaissances. We destroyed eleven enemy machines and drove down another out of control. Anti-aircraft guns brought down another. Non of ours is missing.

SIR D. HAIG CONGRATULATES FIRST CORPS.

FOR GALLANTLY REPULSING ENEMY

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 20.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., April 21.

The Press Bureau states that Field-Marshal Haig congratulates Lieut.-General Holland and all ranks of the first corps for the gallant and successful way in which all enemy's attacks were repulsed yesterday.

TURKS MOWN IN JORDAN AREA.

SEVERE LESSON FOR ENEMY

THOUSANDS OF REFUGEES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 19.
Recd. 8 p.m. April 21.

Reuter's correspondent with the Palestine Headquarters telegraphs on 14th April.

Australian troops inflicted a very severe lesson on the enemy in the Jordan area in the recent raid into Gilead and destroyed five miles of the Hedjaz railway and took over a thousand prisoners. We withdrew to the right bank of the Jordan, bringing several thousand refugees desiring British protection. We maintained, however, the bridgehead on the other side of the Ghoraniyeh fort. The enemy on 11th April assaulted the bridgehead, and our advanced posts ten miles up the west bank of the Jordan. The attack was preceded by violent shelling, as many as forty shells being fired per minute. Field and mountain guns were spraying our positions, but all attempts to advance were completely held up.

Another attack was seriously pushed opposite Ghoraniyeh. The Anzacs, utilising the excellent cover on the bank of the Jordan awaited two thousand Turks debouching in open order from the hills against the bridgehead. Guns mowed down assailants who persevered until they were three hundred yards distant when they melted away under pitiless rifle and machine-gun fire. On the following morning 367 corpses were counted before the lines in spite of the fact that the Turks were burying their dead throughout the night. The actual number of the enemy killed was almost a thousand. When the Turks fell back, Australian cavalry charged and cut off the retreating enemy, taking a hundred prisoners besides causing numerous casualties. Our losses were insignificant.

PRISONERS CAMPS IN RUSSIA.

GERMANY'S FEAR OF REVOLUTIONARY FERMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 20.
Recd. 7-10 p.m., April 21.

A German wireless statement says: In view of the reports of the formation of revolutionary committees in war prisoners camps in Russia, notably at Omsk, Tomsk and Ekaterinenburg, aiming at the equality of officers and men, and prevention of the repatriation of prisoners, the German Government demands that the Russian Government shall immediately disarm the prisoners at Omsk and take over management of all camps pending the arrival of a German commission.

It also demands the separation of German from Austro-Hungarian prisoners, the reinstatement of officers and the Russian occupation of the railway station at Omsk in order to secure free passage for prisoners from Siberia.

"BALTIC MONARCHY UNDER PRUSSIA."

PROTEST OF ESTHONIANS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
MOSCOW, April 19.
Recd. 10-30 p.m. April 21.

The provisional Government of Esthonia has protested against the recent resolution of the Livonian and Esthonian Diet at Riga in favour of the separation of the Baltic provinces from Russia and the creation of a Baltic monarchy in personal union with Prussia. The provisional Government of Esthonia says this only expresses the pretensions of an insignificant number of German nobility and their partisans.

TO MAKE ENGLAND SUBMISSIVE!

SUBMARINISM AS WEAPON.

DISCUSSION IN REICHSTAG.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM, April 19.
Recd. 7-10 p.m., April 21.

In the Reichstag the Conservative leader Count Westarp declared that except for the Independent Socialists, the Reichstag was unanimously in favour of the continuance of unrestricted submarinism as a means of attaining peace by making England submissive. Even if England proposed an armistice, the raising of the blockade would not compensate for the abandonment of submarinism.

"PREPARE FOR A LONG WAR"

VON CAPELLE'S WARNING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM, April 20.
Recd. 7-10 p.m., April 21.

In the Reichstag debate on the U-boat question, the administration was severely criticised as regards the delays and the manner in which submarines were constructed. Von Capelle said that they must prepare for a long war.

Socialist deputies urged that U-boat warfare had prolonged the war and increased the number of their opponents.

The Conservative Kapp alleged that Japan's non-intervention with a big army was directly due to submarinism.

Ledebour protested against the statement that all the deputies favoured unrestricted submarinism.

MINISTERIAL CHANGES AND PRESS CRITICISM.

NORTHCLIFFE PAPERS ATTACK MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, April 19.
Recd. 7-30 p.m. April 21.

Comments on the Ministerial changes are varied. They chiefly centre on the inclusion of Mr. Chamberlain which is welcomed by the "Daily Telegraph" and the "Daily News", but condemned by the "Times" and the "Daily Mail." The latter in a particularly violent attack on Mr. Chamberlain expressed disappointment with Mr. Lloyd-George for taking political considerations into account at such a war crisis.

The "Daily Chronicle" lobby correspondent says it is reported that Lord Northcliffe will resign his two Government appointments as a protest against the appointment of Mr. Chamberlain. The "Daily Chronicle" deprecates the appointment of a "failure" like Mr. Chamberlain though he will probably be helpful in securing Unionist concurrence in Home Rule.

The "Times" says that the present reconstruction is only a beginning and predicts the retirement of Mr. Duke.

LORD MILNER AT CABINET COUNCILS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 20, 4-40 p.m.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., April 21.

Lord Milner will henceforth confine his attendances to Cabinet Councils at which military problems are involved.

TSCHAPLINK AND MELITPOOL OCCUPIED.

GERMAN OFFICIAL MESSAGE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 19.
Recd. 10-30 p.m. April 21.

A wireless German official message says: We occupied Tschaplinka and Melitpol in Taurida.

SACRIFICE FOR THE COUNTRY.

WHAT STATE IS ENTITLED TO.

THE DUTY OF THE PEOPLE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, April 20.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., April 21.

It is fully expected that the budget next week will involve still heavier sacrifices for the British civilian population.

The "Westminster Gazette" in an article on British war effort says, if ever there was another such war we should begin by commandeering the services of all citizens and making those who were not fighting perform other state services for wages fixed on a scale that would suspend profits or reduce them to a minimum. This complete collectivism of national effort is the logical conclusion of modern wars. Men between forty and fifty have discovered suddenly that the service they thought quite natural and proper for their juniors is also required of them, while men between fifty and sixty see themselves not far removed from liability which never entered the wildest imaginations four years ago.

The "Westminster" proceeds to say that taxes will be imposed which four years ago we would have thought it impossible to pay. People who live in big houses will have to let or leave them and take smaller ones; homes will have to be broken up and furniture stored. As regards domestic servants, the Munitions Department has already taken half and the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps will want a good many of the remainder. Moreover, by big compulsory cutting down of light and coal, houses are being desolated, hence middleclass England has seriously to face a new way of life and many thousands more will have to face it after the coming budget.

The "Westminster" mentions these things without the slightest complaint, and concludes, "We now have to realise that the whole of our lives will have to be rationed and that there is no sacrifice of comfort or convenience which the State is not entitled to demand of us."

"OUR CLEAR DUTY."

SIR E. CARSON'S MESSAGE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 20, 4-40 p.m.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., April 21.

Sir Edward Carson, in a message to Belfast press, says our clear duty is to support the gallant soldiers at the front and resist any Home Rule Bill which attempts to degrade Ulster.

IRISH CASE AGAINST CONSCRIPTION.

PREPARED FOR PUBLICATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 20.
Recd. 7-10 p.m., April 21.

Irish leaders at a conference in Dublin yesterday decided that all monies collected for the Defence Fund should remain in the hands of parish priests and that Defence Committees should be formed in each parish.

The conference decided to prepare a statement of Ireland's case against conscription for presentation to the world and requested the Lord Mayor of Dublin to proceed to Washington to present the statement to President Wilson.

DEATH OF MR. CHARLES FENWICK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 20, 4-40 p.m.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., April 21.

The death is announced of Mr. Charles Fenwick, M.P.

OTHER CABLE ITEMS.

MEN BETWEEN 19 AND 23.

EXEMPTIONS TO GOVERNMENT SERVANTS CANCELLED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 21.
Recd. 10-30 p.m. April 21.

A royal proclamation cancels exemptions to men from nineteen to twenty-three granted by Tribunals for Government departments. There are certain exceptions, chiefly in the case of doctors and of certificates granted by colliery recruiting courts.

CANADIAN MAN-POWER PROPOSALS.

CARRIED BY PARLIAMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
OTTAWA, April 20.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., April 21.

The Government's Man-power proposals have been carried by both Houses of Parliament.

OUR MUNITIONS OUTPUT.

KING'S HIGH APPROVAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 20, 7-45 p.m.
Recd. 1 p.m., April 21.

The Press Bureau states that the King has expressed high approval of the exertions of the Munitions Ministry officials and employers and munition workers during this critical time. His Majesty states that he has learned that practically all losses and expenditure of munitions during the battle have already been made good without undue depletion of reserves and that there are now actually more serviceable guns, machine-guns and aeroplanes at the front than on the eve of the offensive. All other supplies are abundant.

"DISORDER MEANS FAMINE."

HUNGER DEMONSTRATIONS IN NETHER LANDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
ROTTERDAM, April 14.
Recd. 8 p.m., April 20.

The Burgomaster, in a proclamation headed "Disorder means famine," warns the people against collecting in crowds or unruly behaviour against which the police and military will take energetic action.

A telegram from The Hague says the mob barricaded the street with barbed wire which the cavalry broke. Hunger demonstrations have occurred at Gorinchem, Delft, Enkhuizen, Haarlem and Maarssen.

COMBING OUT IN VICTORIA.

INSURING MARRIED RECRUITS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
MELBOURNE, April 20.
Recd. 8 p.m., April 20.

The enlistments from the various states are improving. The full number of recruits have been secured for the sportsmen's battalion. It is believed that the railway department is combing out eligible men. The Sydney Chamber of Commerce and others are insuring a thousand married recruits for 200 sterling each and 17,000 sterling has been subscribed by the members of Tattersalls insuring 118 men.

NEPALI RECRUITING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, April 20.

At the last meeting of the Tea Districts Labour Supply Association, the question of Nepali recruiting was considered. The Nepal Durbar had asked the United Provinces Government to arrange that the recruiting of Nepalis for other than combatant services should be discontinued as the requirements of Gurkha regiments were considerable and the cultivation of land rendered it necessary to restrict the numbers of able-bodied population taking up civil employment outside the State. The Government had asked this Association to co-operate by closing down temporarily recruitment of Nepalis through the Gorakhpur Agency. The Committee of the Association has decided to meet the wishes of the Government in this matter and agreed to withdraw the Nepali sirdars from Gorakhpur.

FIGHT TO MAINTAIN TRUTH.

OBTAIN HAPPINESS FROM PAIN.

MAHATMA GANDHI'S ADDRESS.

(By our Special Correspondent.)

NADIAD, April 19.

On 18th April, 1918, Mahatma Gandhiji and company visited Ras—a large village in Borsad Taluka. A large meeting of two thousand and five hundred cultivators was held at which agriculturists from the villages of Jantral, Banijari, Kanabha, Amiyad, Divel, Dabhasi, Gorel, Sajpur, Khanpur, Vadeli and Kathana were present.

The Mahatmaji in his address said that he had full knowledge of the responsibility he had undertaken by giving them the advice he did. He was also aware that it was increasing day by day. And yet he said he did not think he ever dreamt that he should withdraw the advice. As days passed by he felt that had he not given them the advice he had, he would have been untrue to the salt of Gujerat, and there would have been a gap in his service which he was peacefully rendering to it.

He then pointed out the two reasons why he advised them so. Firstly, that men as well as women would be ennobled by it. Secondly, to assert the right of the people to be heard when there was a difference of opinion between the people and the Government. Mr. Gandhi said: "The Government has been acting till now as if the people's opinions count for nothing. Such is the experience of members of legislative councils and municipalities. We have got no scope there to assert our opinions." He then described how people lived in fear of Government officials. He said: "Such a condition of yours is even worse than that of brutes." He then asked them to give up fear, if they wanted to be *'men.'*

Proceeding, he said that the nature of our struggle was twofold. Firstly, it will teach us to be fearless. He said, "We are not going to be insolent in our fight. We desire to fight by means of soul-force. We are not going to win success in our struggle by giving pains to others. We shall obtain success by enduring pain ourselves. Our *shastras* say that to obtain happiness we have to endure pain. What did *Dashrath* do to obtain such sons as Bharat Ram, Laxman and Shatrughna? He performed penances. What did Nala do? austerities. He endured a great deal of pains for the sake of his self-respect, for preserving Truth. Damyanti also endured pain for the same. That is why we remember them in our morning prayer. Such men have left us a heritage of that virtue truth, and we are going to add to it by enduring more pain for the same. By enduring pain shall we able to remove it."

He then pointed the twofold benefit involved in the struggle. First, it was that of suspension; second, that of teaching the Government to respect popular opinions. Finally he said: "Just as fire by its touch removes all dirt from things so *Satyagraha* will remove all miseries and pains. *It is a panacea of all evils.*"

Messrs. Vallabhbhai J. Patel and J. M. Mehta then addressed the people. They exhorted them to remain firm in their vow. About 100 cultivators signed the declaration in the meeting.

MAMLATDAR HECKLED.

FUTILE ATTEMPTS TO INTIMIDATE RYOTS.

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

NADIAD, April 19.

At Ajarpura in Anand Taluka the Mamlatdar who paid a visit to that village on the 15th instant, addressed the cultivators on their vow not to pay their revenue dues. He referred at the outset to the original covenant between the ryots, the ancestors of the hearers and the Government by which the former were bound to pay full revenue dues to the latter, whether the harvest yielded sufficient crop or not at all. Mahatma Gandhi and his followers did not know about revenue matters as much as they, the officials of the Government, did, and the vow which they had taken having been misled by them, was no vow at all and was not binding. It behoved them to respect the original covenant more than their false vow and to pay up their dues. If, however, they perversely persisted in their refusal, the Government were also determined not to give way and would confiscate their lands. While on their tour for crop inspection the officers had asked many cultivators if they wanted any suspension, and the latter had with one voice answered in the negative. He then went on to suggest that they had joined the movement for non-payment simply because of their selfish interests and that he had his private advice to give them that if they were obstinate, their land which was their ancestral property would be confiscated and they would be done for.

A DIALOGUE.

The following interesting dialogue then ensued:—

A Farmer: If the ryots were bound by the original covenant to pay revenue dues irrespective of the nature of the harvest, why then was the Collector so very anxious to impress on Mr. Gandhi and others that the Government annawari was correct? Why did he not tell them straightaway that the question of annawari did not arise at all?

The Mamlatdar: The anna valuation is meant merely for the information of the Government and the cultivator has nothing to do with it whatsoever.

The Farmer: If such a great man as Mahatma Gandhi was ignorant of revenue matters and was giving wrong advice, do you mean to say the Hon. Mr. Vithalbhai Patel, now a member of the Viceroy's Council, betrayed the same ignorance of revenue matters while he supported Gandhiji's movement?

DIFFERENT MINDS.

The Mamlatdar: Well, minds differ as yours differ.

A Farmer: If the Government will confiscate all lands, where will they get the cultivators from?

The Mamlatdar: Many cultivators from the Deccan and Malwa are ready to come, or the Government may settle the wounded soldiers on the land.

A cultivator from Samarkha: You say you had asked many cultivators whether they wanted any suspension. Permit me to say in that connection you have not asked a single cultivator in Samarkha.

The Mamlatdar (greatly agitated): You have lost your head over this Home Rule business and are prattling without listening to me.

A cultivator: If our original covenant with the Government were more sacred than our present vow, how do you explain the fact that the Government is now charging Rs. 4 (for a bigha) instead of Rs. 2 the original assessment?

The Mamlatdar: The Government have reserved to themselves, the right to raise the revenue after every thirty years.

MR. GANDHI'S "BLUNDER."

A cultivator: If it is illegal to ask for relief when the crops are tender four annas, why don't you send Mahatma Gandhi and his followers to jail, who go about everywhere giving, as you say, wrong advice?

The Mamlatdar: The Government is very merciful and desires to avoid disturbance which would ensue if they were sent to jail. The Mahatma who is otherwise a very saintly man, has made a serious blunder in this matter, and it is for you to put him right.

After this lively discussion, the people requested the Mamlatdar to stay overnight, which he said he was prepared to do, provided they promised to yield. This cajolery was evidently lost on the cultivators who were firm in their vow, for the Mamlatdar left the village the same evening.

PUBLIC MEETING IN BOMBAY.

TO BE ADDRESSED BY MR, GANDHI.

A public meeting has been convened of the citizens of Bombay to be held at Shantaram's Chawl to-morrow evening at 6-30 p.m. to hear a statement from Mr. Gandhi on the agricultural situation in the Kaira District. After hearing Mr. Gandhi the meeting will be asked to pass a resolution of sympathy and support for the cultivators who have taken the vow of passive resistance.

The requisition calling the meeting is signed by, among others, the Hon. Mr. Jinnah, the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel, Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, Mr. M. R. Jayakar, Mr. B. G. Horniman, Mr. M. S. Captain, Mr. Ruttonsi D. Morarji, Mr. S. R. Bomanji, Dr. D. Sathaye, Mr. Lakmidas Tairsee, Mr. G. D. Deshmukh, Dr. A. E. Erulkar, Mr. J. R. Gilder, Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas, Mr. K. M. Munshi, Mr. M. Subedar, Mr N. B. Vibhaker, Mr. C. M. Desai, Mr. I. K. Yagnik, Mr. Vithaldas Damoder Govindji, Mr. Vallabhdas Jamnadas, Mr. Narandas Purshotamdas, Mr. Chabildas Lakhmidas, Mr. R. G. Munsif, Mr. B. J. Makanji, Mr. S. G. Banker, Mr. Umar Sobani and Mrs. Sarojini Naidu.

TRIAL OF POLITICAL SUSPECTS.

ALLEGED MEMBERS OF A REVOLUTIONARY PARTY.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, April 18.

The Chief Justice and Justice Beachcroft to-day concluded the hearing of a political bad livelihood case, in which a rule was issued on behalf of one Monohar Poyne and several other Bengalee youths, who had been bound down to keep the peace by the District Magistrate of Dinajpur. The case against the accused was that they belonged to a revolutionary party under one Jogendra Bhattacharjee, an absconder and said to be an emissary from America, who used to preach that famine and malaria were due to export of goods, that the country was oppressed by Government and that self-government would remove all those ills. The object of this society was to overthrow the British Government by means of dacoities and murders. Their Lordships reserved judgment.

TWO NEW SURGEON-GENERALS.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, April 20.

The "Pioneer" understands that the decision to appoint two new Surgeon-Generals of the Indian Medical Service is due to the block in promotion, which has been experienced for some time past. It has been decided to employ substitutes in Government offices for officials, who are called out under the Indian Defence Force Act or ordered to attend authorised courses of instruction. The pay of officials during the period of their military service will be debited to the departments concerned and the pay of the substitutes to his Majesty's Government through the Controller of War Accounts.

SILVER BADGES TO DISABLED SOLDIERS.

PRESENTATION BY SIR M. O'DWYER.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, April 20.

In the concluding durbar of his brief tour at Ferozepore on Friday, an interesting feature of which was the presentation by his Honour of silver war badges to a number of disabled soldiers of the Fourteenth Sikhs, wounded in Gallipoli, Sir Michael O'Dwyer emphasised the balselessness of the rumours of an impending invasion of India and said:—"We need have no fear of invasion provided we are strong and ready." He concluded with reference to the forthcoming Delhi Conference, saying:—"I am confident that you will accept any sacrifice asked, and shoulder any burden imposed in the spirit of true and brave men."

NON-BRAHMINS AND REFORMS

FOLLY OF FACTIOUS FIGHT.

(Associated Press.)

TANJORE, April 20.

Presiding at the Tanjore-Trichinopoly Group Conference of the Madras Presidency Association. Dewan Bahadur C. Karunakar Menon, in the course of his address said that for them this was a supreme moment; never again would such an opportunity arise for them and if any of their countrymen permitted himself to be dragged by factionary forces which had been deliberately and mischievously set in motion great would be the obloquy which should have incurred to have denounced the Congress in the name of non-Brahmins was the greatest want of political foresight that they could have been guilty of.

Mahomedans who at one time seemed opposed to the progress of the country altered their course in the light of the new wisdom which dawned upon them. This was the time when they should endeavour to sink their differences and be prepared for political concessions which were going to be made in recognition of the justice of their claims.

INDIAN MUSLIMS AND PREMIER'S APPEAL.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, April 20.

At a meeting of the Indian Muslim Association under the presidency of Nawab Abdul Rahiman, held to-day, the Prime Minister's appeal and the Viceroy's reply were considered. The Association realised the urgent necessity of coming to help of the Empire in this hour of trial and anxiously awaited deliberations of the forthcoming Delhi Conference. The Association resolved that in view of the great difference of opinion as to the desirability of the introduction of conscription steps be taken to invite Indian Muslim opinion on the question.

ALLAHABAD ANGLO-INDIANS' RESPONSE.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, April 20.

In response to the Premier's appeal for men a special endeavour is being made to secure the balance wanted for the Anglo-Indian force at the request of the President of the Domiciled European and Anglo-Indian Federation. The Honorary Secretary has called upon all recruiting agents to make a special united and sustained effort until the requisite total is reached. Of the twelve hundred men wanted for the Anglo-Indian Force one thousand has so far been secured and men are wanted to complete the total.

A BENGALI SECOND-LIEUTENANT.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, April 20.

A member of the Calcutta University Infantry Corps, Nalini Mohan Roy Chaudhury, son of Rai Annanda Mohan Roy Chaudhury Bahadur of Tepa, has been gazetted a Second-Lieutenant and will, it is understood, be detailed for recruitment work in the Rangpur district.

TRACING OUT LOST REVOLVERS.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, April 21.

The Bengal C.I.D., are making enquiries in Calcutta in connection with recent find in a tank at Hazaribagh of two out of 14 revolvers and one automatic pistol stolen in 1909 from the firm of Messrs. Lyon and Lyon, gunmakers of Calcutta. The two revolvers found are by Iver Johnson, one being a five chambered one and the other seven chambered. They were fished out by two lads and taken home but were again thrown into the pool. The local police heard of the matter and recovered them.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, April 19.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

The following are appointed to the Indian Army Reserve of Officers:—To be Second-Lieutenants, Cavalry Branch:—S. S. Bellairs. Infantry Branch:—F. H. Johnson, L. Legis, H. J. Brocklebank, J. F. Johnson, A. C. McIver, H. W. Keer. Indian Defence Force:—H. E. Lord Pentland to be Honorary Commandant of the tenth South Provinces Mounted Rifles.

A MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.

DEATH ON WEDDING EVE.

The tragic death of Captain Eric Croft, aged 35, on the eve of his marrige to Miss Iris Jardine, daughter of Mr. E. Jardine, M. P., was investigated by the Westminster Coroner (Mr. Ingleby Oddie) on the 21st January.

Mr. Allen Charles, of Goddall, of Solihull, Warwickshire, said deceased, who was his nephew, came to England from Dunedin, New Zealand, as a medical student and joined the Army. At the time of his death he was a captain in the R.F.A. He had been in France a couple of years and had earned the Military Cross. He had been wounded and gassed and came out of Somerville Hospital three weeks ago. He was very weak and in pain from the effects of gassing. Whilst staying with witness he had attacks of faintness due to the gassing, and pulled up two or three times during a stroll owing to feeling faint. He was exceedingly sober. He had been engaged about a month, and the wedding was to have taken place on the 29th January. His fiancee lived at Nottingham.

Charles Cecil Rowland said he had been in the R.F.A., but had come back to pursue his studies as a medical student. He was an officer, and he also had gained the Military Cross. He met deceased, who joined up with him on the night of the 17th together with another friend, and the three had dinner at the Piccadilly grill-room. The three of them shared a bottle of still hock, and they had two liqueurs and a whisky. Afterwards they sat in the lounge.

The Coroner: Was the dinner to celebrate the fact that he was going to be married?—No; it was just a friendly dinner.

Did he speak about his marriage?—Not very much.

Was he quite sober when he came away?—Yes, quite. We left about half-past ten.

NO RAGGING.

Witness was going with Captain Croft the next day to Nottingham for the wedding. They went upstairs from the grill-room to the street, Captain Croft being in the rear. "Mr. Carroll (the friend) was talking," witness continued. "Just as we turned round the last flight of stairs at the top I heard a tremendous crash, and looked round, but did not see anything. Carroll said, 'Croft has gone over the side.' I found him downstairs unconscious."

How far had he dropped?—Between 20ft. and 25ft. His foot, added witness, must have hit a screen on the inside as he went down.

Was there any skylarking going on at the time?—None at all.

Dr. C. H. Carroll, housesurgeon at London Hospital, who was one of the party, gave similar evidence.

The Corner: There was no ragging or fooling?—None whatever. Deceased was perfectly sober.

Edwin Brunt, detective at the Piccadilly Hotel, who was in the clock-room when deceased and his friends left, declared that Captain Croft was sober.

The Coroner: Do you agree that there was no skylarking or ragging going on?—No; there was none.

Dr. Annie Keilin, house surgeon at Charing Cross Hospital, said deceased died half an hour after admission. She had made the *post mortem* which showed that deceased had a fractured skull and several ribs fractured.

The jury returned a verdict of accidental death, and expressed their regret at the loss of such a distinguished officer. The coroner concurred, and tendered his sympathy to Mr. Jardine and his daughter.

MARI DISTURBANCE ENDING.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, April 21.

The announcement that the Units of the Dehra Ghazi Khan column of the force employed in the punitive measures against the Maris are about to disperse to their stations does not mean that the operations have been brought entirely to an end. As has been stated, however, the Mari Nawab and several chiefs of importance have come in and the Khetran tribe have surrendered unconditionally. So there is good reason to hope that the remainder of our force will soon have completed its work.

DACOITY IN MONEY LENDER'S HOUSE.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, April 21.

A dacoity is reported to have been committed in the house of a money lender of the village Bhanga in Faridpur District. The dacoits were armed with deadly weapons and fired bombs to scare away the villagers. After assaulting the inmates they decamped with twelve thousand rupees in cash and jewellery.

INDIAN CASUALTIES.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, April 21.

Name of following British officer appears in the casualty list No. 637, Indian Expeditionary Forces:—

DIED OF DISEASE.

Sussex Regiment:—Captain J. A. Tuzo.

WATER AT DADAR.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I shall feel very much obliged if you will be kind enough to publish the following few lines in the next issue of your paper.

I wonder how the people at Dadar have not yet complained of dirty water? I am also a resident of Dadar, and I cannot remain quiet any longer, without complaining about dirty water. For nearly four or five months the water we have been supplied with has had a very bad smell, and been very dirty. The people at Dadar drink such kind of water for five months, as they cannot do without it. I have heard that the water has got a very bad smell, in some houses near Portuguese Church, especially. If the water remains like this for a long time, it will cause some disease. I hope therefore that the Municipality will examine the water at Dadar, and will purify it in a few days, so that the people at Dadar will get good water to drink in a few days.—Yours, etc.,

A RESIDENT OF DADAR.

MUNITION OFFICIAL'S DISHONOUR.

RESIGNATION FOLLOWED BY A BETTER-PAID JOB.

"Does not a Government department place any importance on the act of a man in giving official information to a foreigner? It appeared to be rather a ground for getting an increase of salary."

These observations were made by Mr. Justice Atkin at the Old Bailey the other day in dealing with the case of an engineer, named Alfred Horswill Gibbings, lately in the service of the Ministery of Munitions, who pleaded guilty to attempting to communicate to Ernest Schmidt, of Switzerland, a report made to the Ministry relating to machinery purchasable in Switzerland.

Sir Archibald Bodkin, prosecuting, said prisoner in November 1916 obtained an appointment under the Ministry of Munitions at a salary of £400, which was afterwards increased to £500. Last summer he was sent as a representative of the Ministry to Switzerland to make some inquiry as to ball bearings. In consequence of his report another technical assistant, Mr. Ashworth, was sent out in September to gather information as to the supply of machine tools. When Mr. Ashworth came back he made a report to the department giving information and prices at which the Government had obtained certain machines and the dates of their delivery.

Defendant asked Mr. Ashworth for a copy of his report, and two days later wrote a letter to Mr. Ernest Schmidt, Switzerland, and enclosed the report. In the letter defendant said he had been intending to give up his post for some more active position, and he suggested that some of the Swiss firms should syndicate and form an agency in London with him as their representative. He pointed out that he knew the heads of departments in England and their requirements.

That letter was intercepted by the postal censor. Defendant was told to send in his resignation. This he did and, also, apologised to Sir Alfred Herbert.

A NEW APPOINTMENT.

Sir Archibald added that a fortnight after defendant resigned he was offered another appointment in the Food Production Department of the Board of Agriculture. He asked for the permission of the Munitions Department, and placed before the Food Production Department all the facts of the case. He was offered £2 a day as remuneration for certain engineering duties, and was engaged in that work three weeks.

Mr. J. D. Stephens, Ministry of Munitions, said he considered defendant had been guilty of dishonourable conduct, although unwittingly.

Judge: And you thought there was no harm in the Food Production Department having a dishonourable servant?—I left that entirely to them.

Does Sir Alfred Herbert know of this?—I believe I told him, and I gave information to the secretary of the department.

For the defence, Mr. Travers Humphreys said defendant did not understand in the least that the report he sent to Switzerland could have been of any disadvantage to this country.

The Judge said that, with the contention that the defendant's conduct was not dishonourable he entirely disagreed. The information contained in the report would be very valuable to sellers, and, therefore, defendant's conduct was a breach, not merely of the Act of Parliament but of his plain duty to his employers. Yes defendant was given a post at an increased salary, and all he (the Judge) could say, was that that conduct made one despair of maintaining a proper standard of commercial integrity in Government employment.

It appeared to him to be quite incapable of explanation or justification. It was high time that it should be understood that persons in these days could not go against the rules laid down for the protection of the State merely at the expense of their pockets.

This was a serious offence, and the least punishment he could inflict was that the defendant should be imprisoned for four months in the second division.—"Times."

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, April 21.

The western depression given a few light falls of rain on north-west Frontier and is passing into western Himalayas. Nearly general rain has fallen in east Bengal, local rain in Upper Burma, Assam, Chota Nagpur and there also has been a few falls of rain in Lower Burma. Chief amounts are:—Mergui one inch; Akyab four; Dhubri, Chittageng one and a half; Jessore one Cox's Bazar three and Narayanganj two.

Forecast:—Extension of rain into Kashmir, decrease in Upper Burma.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, April 20.

The Market opened with a better feeling and more enquiry in evidence for the Jute mill shares which under stimulus of expected supplies of silver from America ruled much steadier registering a decided improvement and the whole of the market was better although in other directions there was nothing of interest to report. The following were closing quotations:—

Jute:—Clive (ord) 184; Fort William (ord) 262; Gourepore (pref.) 105; Kanknarrah (ord) 605 to 620; Lansdowne (ord) 290; Lawrence (ord) 415; New Ceneral (ord) 630; Northbrook (ord) 46; Reliance (ord) 39-12.

Miscellaneous:—Assam Saw Mills 20-8; Britania Biscuits 12-8; Chowringhee Real Property (deb.) 96; Triton Insurance 84-8.

Rubber:—Pajam 13.75.

Government paper 3½ per cent was quoted at Rs. 65-12 to 66 and small lots at Rs. 66 to 66-4.

Official and Personal.

The Governor of Bengal has placed his band and bodyguards at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief.

Mr. Tilak arrived at Madras on Friday morning from Colombo accompanied by Mr. Khaparde and is staying at Adyar.

Major W. L. Meade, I.A., officiating Private Secretary to Sir Reginald Craddock is confirmed in that appointment from January 5th.

Yesterday Canon Heywood, Bishop Designate of Mombassa was consecrated Bishop in the local Cathedral. The Metropolitan of India was present.

SILVER STOCK FOR INDIA.

EFFECT OF U. S. BILL.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, April 19.

(*Delayed in transmission.*)

A press communiqué says:—

The American Silver Bill, the main provisions of which have recently been published, is designed *inter alia* to permit the settlement in silver of trade balances adverse to the United States and to assist foreign Governments at war with the enemies of the United States.

The Government of India learn that the passage of the Bill may be expected in the immediate future. The United States' Government will be prepared with the utmost promptness to meet the Government of India's full silver requirements from the ample resources, which the Bill will set free. These requirements have been estimated at 150 millions ounces in the near future and in view of this the Government of India understand that the amount of silver to be released under the Bill has been raised from 150 million dollars to 350 million dollars. Consideration of the Bill in Congress has also been specially expedited and no delay is anticipated in the actual delivery and shipment of the supplies immediately needed. The facts will, the Government of India trust, completely set at rest the anxiety which has, they believe, been expressed in some quarters as to the ultimate adequacy of the Government of India's silver stocks.

COUNT SENT TO PRISON FOR THREE YEARS.

FUGITIVE FROM JUSTICE FOR 14 YEARS

For an offence committed 16 years ago, and for which a warrant has been on the police files for 14 years, an Italian nobleman and art expert, Count Maurice de Bosari, was sentenced at the Old Bailey, on February 4 to three years' penal servitude.

The story behind the case is one of unusual interest. de Bosari pleaded guilty to forging two bills of exchange for £11,500 each, purporting to have been drawn and accepted by the late Mr. Pierpont Morgan.

Until November last, said Mr. Muir, who prosecuted, prisoner had been a fugitive from justice, and he was arrested only recently at Kensington, where he had been living under an assumed name. In May 1902, de Bosari sold to Mr. Pierpont Morgan a statuette for £5,000. At the time prisoner was in desperate straits for money, and he endeavoured to get Mr. Morgan to pay cash. He was given a cheque for £4,000, which he cashed the same day. The signature on the cheque was the only signature of Mr. Morgan prisoner even had, and it doubtless supplied the model for the forgeries on the bills of exchange.

Prisoner told his friends that Mr. Morgan had not only bought the statue, but a number of other works of art, and had agreed to pay for them by a bill of exchange for £11,500. After numerous attempts prisoner got the bill discounted for £11,500 at a bank in the Strand, and soon after he presented another bill, which was cashed for £10,470. When the bills became due Mr. Grenfell, a partner in Mr. Morgan's bank, communicated with the late millionaire, and the signatures were then repudiated.

A BILL FOR £10,000.

Counsel added that there was another warrant out against prisoner, charging him with forging Mr. Morgan's signature to a bill of exchange for £10,000. Lord Hardwick had entrusted de Bosari with a number of works of art for sale. Prisoner represented that Mr. Morgan had purchased these works and had given him a bill for £10,000, although, as a fact, he had sold them to Messrs. Christie and had pocketed the money, which amounted to £4,000. On the eve of his disappearance prisoner went to Lord Hardwick and succeeded in getting back the forged bill, giving in exchange three cheques, all of which were dishonoured. Lord Hardwick was thus a loser to the extent of £3,200. Altogether, said Mr. Muir, a sum of £24,000 had been obtained by means of these forgeries. There was no charge in respect of Lord Hardwick, as the evidence was no longer available.

Mr. Muir read a long statement by prisoner, in which he ascribed his serious financial position to a collapse in Turkish stock in 1895, as a result of which he became responsible, not only for his own holdings, which were heavy, but for £25,000 held by a friend. This friend, Van Brendigan by name, advised him, about works of art in Belgium, which they could sell to Mr. Morgan, and persuaded him that, if he could only hold out until those works were sold, their financial position would improve. The bills were got, and Van Brendigan affixed the signatures.

The Recorder, in passing sentence of three years, said that, in the interests of commercial morality, such offences could not be passed over without adequate punishment.—"Daily Chronicle."

TRUST AND WIN.

UTILISATION OF INDIA'S MAN-POWER.

THE KAIRA SCANDAL.

PROTEST AGAINST CANCELLATION OF PASSPORTS.

MR. JAMNADAS AT EAST KHANDESH.

(From our Correspondent.)

DHARANGAON, April 20.

The second East Khandesh Conference opened yesterday at 3 p.m., under the presidency of Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, at Dharangaon, in the spacious pandal, in the ginning factory of Sheth Ramnath Hiralal. Nearly 300 delegates representing nine taiukas of the district were present, besides visitors, who were admitted free. The proceedings commenced with the singing of *bande mataram*.

Mr. Ramnath Hiralal, Chairman of the Reception Committee, in his address referred to the difficulties in holding the Conference and suggested the holding of the District Conference, if possible, twice a year. He exhorted the conference to inform the Govern- with one voice that the Congress-Muslim League Scheme of self-Government was their minimum of political reforms; and that any scheme short of the same would not at all satisfy their aspirations. Referring to the complaints regarding the ways of the recruiting officers, he said, that the question was discussed at a public meeting recently held at Jalgaon; and people were looking for a satisfactory solution of the same. He concluded by protesting against the unjust orders of the War Cabinet, in withholding the permission of the Indian Deputation to proceed to England.

Among the wires and letters wishing success to the conference were those from Mr. Tilak, Mr. Gandhi, Mr. Paranjpe, Drs. Welkar and Sathaye and the Bombay National Union.

PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

Mr. Jamnadas, who was greatly ovated on rising, apologised for his inability to speak in Marathi, and delivered his stirring address in English, which was greatly appreciated and punctuated at intervals with loud cheers. He said:—

Gentlemen, we meet at a time when a heavy cloud is hanging over the Empire and over our country,—and not on us alone but on the whole world, for in the great struggle that has been in progress for the last three-and-a-half years for the establishment of liberty throughout the world we have reached a crisis that transcends in its immensity anything that has preceded it. After three-and-a-half years during which the brave soldiers of the Empire, together with those of our Allies, have kept at bay the most tremendous military organisation of military force that the world has ever seen, at the moment almost when we had begun to hope that the weary struggle was growing to a close, we find that, by a most unfortunate concatenation of circumstances, the enemies of freedom have been enabled to renew with redoubled strength their attack on the human bulwark that has stood through all that time as an impregnable wall from the North Sea to the Swiss frontier. Fighting against the most tremendous odds the splendid troops of Sir Douglas Haig are contesting inch by inch the ground which they are obliged to yield. What will be the outcome of this stern contest we cannot say, but, whatever may be in store for the cause of the Allies in the immediate future, it is impossible to believe that Providence in its mercy and wisdom will give the ultimate victory to those who began this war with the unholy ambition of achieving world domination and who have shown at every stage of their progress and on every occasion where those weaker than themselves have had to yield, that they recognise no law but that of brute force and are actuated solely by the lust for power and the subjection of weaker peoples. The fate of Belgium, of Serbia, of Montenegro, of Rumania and lastly of Russia, has revealed to us, if revelation were needed, the fearful gloom of tyranny that would descend on the world if a German victory were the outcome of this war. India is whole-heartedly with the Allied cause because it is the cause of freedom and the statesmen of the British Empire and of the Allied countries have again and again asserted as the chief aim of the war that nations in subjection shall be set free, lands that have been violated shall be restored and peoples, no matter where they may be or what their colour, creed or race, shall be accorded the right of self-determination as to the rule they will accept. It would be strange if India, who longs for the day when she will be free to guide her own political destinies, were not prepared to make every sort of sacrifice on the side of the cause of freedom and in support of the great democracy that has thrown itself so valiantly into the struggle on the side of that cause, and to whom we look to do justice to our country. We can afford to bear the temporary oppressions of a reactionary bureaucracy and the rebuffs engineered by reactionary statesmen if we are assured that the principles for which the fight is being waged will be extended to this country in no inggard spirit. But we must have that assurance and be given it in some practical form.

THE PREMIER'S APPEAL.

The Prime Minister of England has addressed to this country an appeal to redouble our efforts. It is our duty to respond to that appeal, but in order that we may do so to the fullest extent and play the part that India ought to and could play in resistance to the new dangers that have arisen, we must be released from the shackles that have hitherto held us in restraint and have prevented us from making that contribution of our manpower which we have insistently, since the beginning of the war, asked that we should be allowed to make. Our representations have been ignored, and, even now we are told from certain quarters that it is impossible in the middle of a great war to make that change in our military system which alone would enable the man-power of India to be adequately exploited. India is eager that her man-power should be used. But I fear that there are those who are still eager or unworthy motives, which I need not particularise, that India should not be allowed a larger share in the war in this respect. It is difficult to believe, however, that at this critical juncture Government will continue to pursue a policy which, apart from the extent to which it damps the ardour of the people of this country to help in the war, has hitherto closed to the Allies a reservoir of strength that they can no longer afford to ignore.

INDIA'S MAN-POWER.

More than ever the problem of the war, the problem on the solution of which depends the issue of victory or defeat, is one of man-power. In the United Kingdom the final step has been taken which is to exhaust every available man for military service and men are to be taken for active service. To America the Allies are looking for the contribution of men which they hope, when thrown into the balance at the last, will settle the issue in their favour. Are we to believe that in this country with all its martial traditions, vaster numbers of men cannot be trained than is the case at present for active service as rapidly as they can be trained in America? England and the United States have both had to revolutionise their military systems in this war and revise all their previous notions in regard to military strength and military organisation. Is India, when the Imperial Government is appealing for men and resorting to such extreme measures to call up the last available unit in the United Kingdom, to be deprived of the opportunity of showing what she is worth? Even half-a-million men ready for service in a year's time would count heavily in the final decision. India would give that number and many more if the present restrictions on recruiting were removed, if Indians could volunteer on terms of self-respect and the youth of the country were admitted freely and on equal terms to be trained for the commissioned ranks, trained to lead as well as to be led. The old cant that Indian troops can only fight well as long as they are brigaded with British troops has been disposed of by the tribute of gratitude recently paid by the Prime Minister to the Indian troops in Egypt, Palestine and Mesopotamia, where, as Mr. Lloyd George said, victories had not been won because of a division of British troops here or there, but because of the bravery and devotion of the Indian Army. Indian troops saved the situation three years ago in France and Flanders. Let them be given the honour of repeating that achievement in Europe again. We are willing to give men for the cause of liberty and freedom. But we must be allowed to fight as free men ourselves. Let the Government trust us. Let them give us without further delay our right of self-determination. Let the galling restrictions of the Arms Act be removed, let the commissioned ranks be opened wide to Indians, take away every sign and trace of racial preference and dominance and the response, I undertake to say, will be an abundant harvest.

A TERRITORIAL ARMY.

But it is not only the contribution that we might make to the armies in Europe that is in question. There is a more immediate and equally sinister danger to which the Prime Minister referred in his appeal. The intention of Germany's rulers to establish tyranny in Asia as well as in Europe has been made apparent. The menace must be prevented from moving Eastward and India, if she sends no more troops to the West, must at least be prepared to show that she is ready to defend her own frontiers and her own shores. We are all anxiously awaiting to hear what steps the Government propose to take to make this feasible. India must have a territorial army for the defence of the Motherland, but how can she be asked to do that, how can she make ready to repel invasion, if need be, so long as she is tied by the restrictions of the Arms Act and by statute only foreigners can enjoy the King's commission as officers? All these anachronisms of a racial and distrustful policy must be swept away, and Indians must be free to enjoy the birthright which should be denied to no people,—that of the fullest freedom and the fullest means of defending their own land against a foreign foe.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

But it is not only military freedom and the right to serve in defence of our own land for which we ask. We ask for the fullest trust to be shown in us, in order that we may feel that the sacrifices we make and the blood that may have to be shed will be made and shed for a country where we can enjoy the rights that the war is being waged to win for all peoples. Our right to self-government has been recognised, but the manner in, the means by and the extent to which it shall be given to us are still in question. We must have some indication that these questions will be settled to our satisfaction before we can be asked to abandon political propaganda and combine in one great united effort, as we should like to do, to mobilise all India's resources for the vigorous prosecution of the war. It has been recognised that Ireland must be given a generous Home Rule Bill before the measure of compulsory military service is actually imposed on that much tried country. It is not too much to ask, now that Mr. Montagu has been in this country for nearly six months and has had ample opportunity of discussion and time to consider what should be done, that some announcement should be speedily made as to his intentions. The relief that was brought about in the political atmosphere last August by the notable change in the policy of Government,—a change from frank antagonism to re-form to one of sympathy and anxiety to satisfy the aspirations of the people, which we gratefully recognise,—is almost exhausted and threatens toive place to a renewal of political friction and heat for which we on our side are not responsible. The state of suspense in which we are at present existing is not helpful to a peaceful atmosphere in any circumstances but it has been aggravated by frequent signs that, if Government has changed its policy, the spirit of the bureaucracy is unaltered; they remain intolerant of criticism, as we see by the increasing shameless use of the powers of the Press Act; they still regard themselves as the unlicensed autocrats of the administration, and official arrogance still stalks the land unabashed and undiminished by apprehensions that its power and dignity is about to undergo a process of being considerably shorn of its right to domineer over the people. Has there ever been in the whole history of the Indian bureaucracy a more deplorable example of arrogance and intolerance of interference than has recently been displayed in the case of the distress in the Kaira district? Is it too much to say that justice and consideration for the sufferings of the people are being sacrificed in this case in a vain attempt to preserve official prestige and to maintain official infallibility? What is it that the Passive Resisters in Kaira, led by the noble-hearted and saintly Mahatma Gandhi are fighting for? They claim that the extent to which their crops have failed justifies a suspension of revenue according to the official rules and that the official estimate of the crops is not in accordance with the actual state of affairs. Three investigations of a non-official character have been carried out in the district, all of which go to confirm the claim of the ryots. First two non-official members of council, men of undoubted integrity, experience and moderation made an investigation and reported that the ryots were justified in their appeal for suspension, that the crop was below the four-anna level and that there was acute distress. Then a somewhat partial enquiry was conducted on behalf of the Servants of India Society by persons noted for their caution and their anxiety to co-operate with Government. Though they would not commit themselves to the definite view that the crops had failed to the extent claimed, they admitted that there was substantial distress justifying a further measure of relief by Government and made certain recommendations as to the form and extent that relief should take. Still the officials would not move in spite of the pressure brought to bear on the Government from all sides. Then Mr. Gandhi came on the scene. The honesty of his motives and the *bona fides* of his enquiries and methods none would dare to question. Mr. Gandhi was not satisfied that the previous investigations were sufficiently elaborate and exhaustive to justify him in forming a definite view. He therefore conducted an exhaustive investigation of his own, with the result that he became convinced of the justice of the ryots' claim for suspension. Mr. Gandhi did not act hurriedly. I know of the pains he took, the efforts he made, to persuade Government of their duty to yield to the appeal of the ryots, or at least to appoint an impartial enquiry to decide whether he and the previous investigators were right or the Commissioner, Mr. Pratt. But all was in vain. Lord Willingdon refused to go behind the opinion of his officials or even to allow it to be questioned by an enquiry. It was then that Mr. Gandhi took upon himself to lead a passive resistance movement and persuaded hundreds upon hundreds of the cultivators to take a vow thatthey would refuse to pay the revenue and suffer any consequences that might follow. Was he not right? In a country where the people have no voice in the management of their own affairs and no appeal, as in this case, against the *fiat* of officials who are actuated by all sorts of irrelevant considerations, such as their fear of encouraging political agitators, who they delude themselves into the belief must be the mischief-makers behind every attempt to question their infallibility,—what are the people to do, if they conscientiously believe that the Government are making an unjust demand on them? Are they not entitled to resort to the only means of protest left to them, as they have done in this case, by refusing to pay the revenue? Is not Mr. Gandhi right when he says that this is a battle for truth? Are the Government not wrong when they place thousands of people at the mercy of a single official and allow him arbitrarily to decide their fate in a matter of this kind, in the face of their plea for enquiry and in the face of a widespread public demand for that enquiry? No, the Government tell us that the official *fiat* cannot be questioned, even when the sufferings of thousands of poor peasants are involved. So Mr. Pratt goes back to Kaira armed with a letter from the Governor giving him the fullest power to deal with Draconian severity with these poor people, who are so convinced of the justice of their cause that they are prepared to sacrifice all they possess in the world rather than give in. And what use does Mr. Pratt make of this power? He assumes the airs of an autocrat which would put the late Tsar of Russia or one of the Kings of barbaric days in the shade. He addresses the threat to the people that, not only they, but their children and their children's children shall suffer for all time, if they remain recalcitrant. Gentlemen, what wicked words are these? I cannot call them less. And is this a creditable spectacle.—The officer of a Government and the representative of a race that is battling for freedom hurling threats of this character at poor cultivators who have been reduced by distress to such desperation that they will sacrifice their lands to resist what they conceive to be an unjust demand? And is this spectacle of official arrogance calculated to preserve the atmospheric calm for which the Government pleads? What would the Government have suffered by yielding to the demand for an enquiry? If their officials had been proved to be wrong by such an enquiry and they had put the matter right, would not their prestige have been immensely more enhanced than by the intolerant severity of the attitude they have adopted? Gentlemen, we owe a deep debt to the noble, though humble men, who are to-day showing us that a spirit yet lives in our people which will stand against injustice even to the last, and I ask you to send them from this Conference a message of sympathy, encouragement and support.

THE BENGAL INTERNMENTS.

Gentlemen, that is one instance of official provocation and the refusal to co-operate with us in the endeavour to preserve a calm atmosphere. I turn to another. The whole country has been stirred by the use that is being made in various parts of the country, but especially in Bengal, of the powers the Government enjoy under the Defence of India Act to intern and imprison people without trial. In Bengal hundreds of young men have been torn from home and friends, detained either in internment camps or in jails without trial and without an opportunity that is worthy of the name of defending themselves. In many cases the relatives of these men do not know for months what has become of them. In some cases they have become insane or committed suicide as a result of their treatment. And there have been the gravest revelations of the reckless manner and callous manner in which the agents of the C. I. D. act in thus disposing of the liberty and lives of men who have been convicted of no crime but who are denounced as suspects according to the easy-going code of the C. I. D. I need hardly refer in this connection to the scandal of the case of those two poor ladies of Bankura who on the flimsiest ground and as a result of a series of most disgraceful blunders and acts of carelessness, were taken from their homes and carted and walked across country, regardless of their Purdah restrictions, cast into jail and detained there for a fortnight while the officers of the Criminal Investigation service were leisurely examining the case, mislaying files and telegrams and committing goodness knows how many other blunders. The facts becoming known and leading to a press agitation secured the release of these two ladies. But how many other cases are there in which the arrest of so-called suspects and their imprisonments is qually without justification? Gentlemen, this horror, which is a reproach to a civilised administration and an outrage, or cruel outrage, on our liberties must come to an end if there is to be a calm atmosphere. It has been borne long enough,—too long. No sort of enquiry such as that proposed by Sir William Vincent in the Imperial Council will suffice. We want this sort of thing to stop. Punishment of this kind without trial is intolerable and not to be excused on any ground. It is a wrong, a cruel wrong, to us and a discredit to the Government. And if we are asked to co-operate with Government and cease to agitate it is one of the things that will have to come to an end. It is one of the directions in which the policy of Government must undergo complete change. Let that policy, let all official actions in this country, be wholly compatible with the ideals for which the British Empire is fighting.

THE REFUSAL OF PASSPORTS.

Then it is not altogether clear that Government themselves, either here or in England, have ceased to be amenable to the machinations of those mischievous reactionaries who are always seeking for a way to strike a blow at the popular cause in this country and to check the policy of trust and conciliation whenever it shows the least sign of making headway. The refusal to allow Lokmaniya Tilak and other delegates of the Congress and Home Rule League to proceed to England to place the case for self-government for India before the British electorate, in whose hands the ultimate decision lies, is a most regrettable blunder and an insult to the people of this country. Is it fair—to put the matter on the lowest ground—that while Lord Sydenham and his band of malignant agitators are doing all they can, by every kind of means and method, to undermine India's cause and to poison the minds of the British public against the claim for self-government, spending money lavishly on their mischievous propaganda, that our representatives, our leaders, should be refused a hearing, for that is what in amounts to? It is bad enough that this should be done on the ground that such action is improper in war time. I have not heard as yet that Lord Sydenham has been told it is improper of him to continue his campaign of diverting the attention of the British Chambers of Commerce and other people from the prosecution of the war. But the War Cabinet in the reasons they have offered for their action actually go further and tell us that such procedure would be improper at any time, that it is improper that Indian representatives should go to England to advocate a Home Rule scheme of their own when the Government have announced their generous intentions and Mr. Montagu is actually in India devising a scheme of reforms. Is this self-determination? It seems more like domination and dictation. You may have self-government, the War Cabinet say in effect, but it will have to be just as much as we choose to give you and we are not going to allow you to come here and upset our plans by persuading the British electors to accept your ideas on the subject. Could there be a more flagrant violation of the principle of self-determination than this? Does it accord with all the noble sentiments that have been uttered on the subject by the Prime Minister who has made himself responsible for this autocratic and petulant statement? Well, we must tell the Prime Minister, and the Government in this country, again, that this is not the way to secure our co-operation or to ensure a calm atmosphere. But I can hardly believe that Mr. Lloyd George had a hand in the drafting of this document or ever saw it. It must have been left to Lord Curzon. It is so eminently typical of the kind of lecturing and hectoring spirit that that nobleman made us familiar with when he was in this country.

It is easy to reconcile the tone, the phraseology and the matter of this document with the spirit of Lord Curzon or Lord Milner but it is unlike Mr. Lloyd George. Agitation in England is as essential to our cause as agitation in India at the present moment, perhaps more so, for opinion in this country is practically unanimous. And it may be helpful to Mr. Lloyd George himself. Supposing Mr. Montagu announces a scheme that is satisfactory to us. Is it not certain that the Government in England will have to meet a great deal of bitter opposition from certain quarters inspired by the Indo-British Association and such like authorities on India? Would it not be as helpful to Government as it would be to us to have our representative leaders on the spot to counteract this opposition and to place the true bearings of the case before the country and expose the fallacies and the misrepresentations of the Indo-Britishers? I think Lord Chelmsford, who offered every assistance to the deputation, in what he conceived to be a useful mission, thought so, and I am sure Mr. Lloyd George would think so too if he gave any thought to the matter. But apart from all this we have to protest and we do protest and shall continue to protest against the grave violation of a very important principle which is involved in this interference of the right of free passage to the centre of the Empire and free public discussion.

OUR DEMAND.

Gentlemen, it may be that the Government are ready with their scheme and that it is of such a generous nature that they do not think any agitation will be necessary. Well, let us hope so. But we cannot afford to take anything on trust and we shall wait and see Mr. Montagu's scheme before we cease to agitate and insist upon the minimum of reform which we intend to accept. That minimum remains the Congress-League scheme in all its main features and we mean to take nothing less than the principle of that scheme, though we may not be particular as to a detail or two. If the Government think they can put us off with anything less, then this it is our duty to tell them that we will not be content with anything less. We must have popularly elected legislatures with control over the executive and the power of the purse, in order that the Pratts of the Civil Service will no longer be able to tyrannise over us and pass sentence unto the third and fourth generation; and in order that the revenues which we pay shall be spent in the manner and on the objects which we desire.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

We are often told by those people who turn everything into an argument for delaying the transfer of the control from the hands of the bureaucracy to those of the people that reform must begin from below and not from above. Our idea is that, if we wait for that we shall never get any reform at all of any kind. We are told too, to place social reform before political reform. All these arguments are the sophistries of reactionaries who in their hearts are anxious to oppose all reform. We want the reform from above first, in order that having got the power at the top we can ourselves begin to put our own ideas into practice in regard to reform at the bottom. How many years have we been waiting for a free and healthy development of local government in this country? What have we seen with the power in the hands of the bureaucracy? All local bodies kept in official leading string and the head of the district an autocrat whose powers may sometimes be theoretically limited but are supreme in actual practice. We want to take the reform of local self-government in hand ourselves and make it a reality. We shall begin with the village and revive the old village punchayets. The village at present is a model of the official tyranny that prevails throughout the administration. The talati is its autocrat rendering obedience only to an autocrat a little higher in the scale, who in his turn is a petty tyrant rendering obedience only to another autocrat in the person of the Collector. I have seen something of the tyrannies and exactions from which the people in our villages suffer. We all know of them and it is only when we have a legislature responsible to the people that will take in hand the work of reforming the village administration and give the people of the village control over the officials who at present control them and oppress them that the present miseries of the people can be ameliorated. Then we shall take in hand the work of making our municipalities and taluka boards really representative, popular and useful bodies. Does anyone believe that when these local bodies are really free and representative institutions able to exercise authority without the tutelage and interference of district officials that there will be any lack of public-spirited men to undertake the work of local government? Those who know the people and who have studied district and village administration at first hand know how readily the people will enter into these reforms as soon as they are freed from the shackles which greedy officialism has ingeniously fastened on to every attempted reform in local self-government hitherto.

SOCIAL REFORM AND EDUCATION.

Then, again, we shall take in hand the work of social reform when political reform has given us the power to do so. We ourselves know what is best for ourselves and we can fight our own battles among ourselves as has been done in democratic states all over the world. And by social reform I do not mean merely the removal of present abuses which an alien government is power less to touch, though that is important enough, but the provision of such ameliorative schemes as willc onduce to the greater happiness of the people in every respect; schemes of agricultural improvement, the development of co-operation which is a present proceeding so slowly, old-age pensions and some sort of poor law such as exists in others. countrie Finally, there is the great work of education which will never make satisfactory progress until the people cantake it in hand themselves. We want to see that a due proportion of our revenues is spent on free and compulsory primary education which the present government is so reluctant to embark upon and we want to make our state education a truly national education whoseobject shall be to produce self-respecting Indian citizens, and which shall be free from all those cramping foreign influences which at present stand in the way of the natural and healthy develop ment of the national spirit and have such an insidious and damaging effect on the minds and spirit of the youth of the country. The scheme of National Education which has recently been set on foot by our great leader, Mrs. Besant, will be the foundation on which the state education of the future will be built. It deserves and must receive our earnest and vigorous support and I hope in your district you will help it in every possible way, for on the development of a sound scheme of national education on healthy and patriotic lines, the future progress of the country and the ability of India to take a self-respecting place in the Empire and among the peoples of the world largely depends.

INDIA'S MISSION.

Gentlemen, these are some of the objects for which we want the power to govern ourselves because only by achieving that power can we expect to make that progress along healthy lines of national development and improvement which has so long been denied to us; and which we see going on in all self-governing states but wofully absent from countries where autocracy has reigned. We do not want Home Rule out of mere perversity. We want it because, as Mr. Tilak has said, it is our birthright and without it we cannot live as self-respecting and contented beings. We do not expect to achieve the millennium all at once nor do we expect to be all at once a model to self-govern-ing states all over the world. We shall make our mistakes as other countries have made theirs but we shall profit by them as they have profited. We do not want to set up an oligarchy as is so often said by some of our malicious opponents. I think we have seen during the last two years that our Home Rule movement is not inspired by any such tendencies or by the desire of any class or section of the community to dominate the rest of the community We want a healthy democracy in which every individual may feel that he has an equal right and an equal voice. We are out to destroy autocracy and class privilege in whatever form they may exist. Home Rulers are accused of stirring up strife and mischief in every possible way. If a strike occurs it is the work of Home Rule agitators. If there is a passive resistance movement it is the Home Rulers who have inspired the people with a wrong-headed idea of grievances for their own malignant ends. Let me say that if Home Rulers are to be found helping and sympathising with such causes it is because they are theenemies of all oppression and all autocratic tendencies and mean to fight to put them down wherever they are to be found. But all these social disturbances are the signs of the times. They are the sign that India too possesses the democratic spirit and the longing for freedom and the desire to play her part in the world. Every nation has its mission and we believe we have ours. We believe that we are perhaps more spiritual than other peoples and that with our spirituality, combined with political and social freedom and a democratic form of government, allowing for full development and national progress, we shall be able to play a useful, and a noble part in the Empire and in the world. The spirit of the world is showing signs of change, a change in which spirituality will play a more dominating part than has hitherto been the case. We must see that India plays her destined part in developing and leading this spiritual movement among the peoples of the world. India must form the soul of the nations. And she must be free to fulfil her mission so that the glory of her soul may shine forth through unfettered vehicles in its true splendour. But to achieve this every true son of India must work unselfishly for the glory of his country without personal ambition inspired only by the one auiding thought of service for his Mother-glnd.

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SUNDAY'S CABLES.

(From our Sunday Edition.)

BAD DAY FOR GERMANS.

ATTACK BETWEEN GIVENCHY AND ROBECQ.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 19.
Recd. 7 p.m. April 20.

Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters says bitterly cold weather with sleet squalls is probably profoundly distressing the Germans, for whom yesterday was another bad day. The great attack was launched at half past nine between Givenchy and Robecq, after five hour's intesne bombardment, but was a complete failure. Between the Avelette Bridge and Riezduvinage, the enemy was repulsed with calamitous losses, leaving some hundreds of prisoners in our hands. This morning there were signs of enemy activity against the high ground north and northeast of Givenchy, but, possibly, this was only the aftermatt of the main attack which was repulsed. The situatoin of any Germans there was anything but pleasant.

S. OF LA BASSEE CANAL QUIET.

South of the La Bassee canal the night was quiet. There was some heavy shelling at Sainte Mille and in the area north-east of Arras; but no infantry movement followed. By a dashing little operation, our line in the neighbourhood of Riezduvinage was restored. Indications are not lacking that the Germans will continue the main effort of push in the north-early direction between Geteren tnd Wytschaete. They have probably succeeded in getting some heavy artillery across the Ypres-Comines canal in the region of Houthem, doubtless intending to enfilade our lines near Mont Kemmel. South of Steenwerck few enemy heavy guns have hitherto been in action. In the course of fighting on the 11th on the Romarin-Rossignol front, four companies of the regiment of the 214th division lost an average of 55 per cent. In the first attack on Meteren, three battalions of the 81st reserve division were reduced to less than the company strength apiece.

FATE OF ENEMY DIVISIONS.

In the two days' fighting east of Strazeele, six battalions of the 42nd division representing two-thirds of the total divisional infantry strength suffered considerably more than 50 per cent. casualties; the 22nd regiment of the 11th Bavarian division at Neuve Eglise on the night of the 14th were wiped out and three battalions of the second Bavarian jaeger regiment of the Alpine corps were so cut up in the attack on Mont-de-Lille that they are not likely to be heard of again in the present battle. Both the 12th reserve division and the 32nd division suffered disastrous losses.

ENEMY'S FAILURE BEFORE GIVENCHY.

NEW THRUST AT AMIENS POSSIBLE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, April 19.
Recd. 9-5 a.m., April 20.

As a result of yesterday's fighting the enemy looks less like breaking through than he did and though the retirement in Ypres sector is regrettable, yet they are no nearer securing the possession of important heights between them and the coast. They failed to get Givenchy and are still no nearer Hazebrouck, the capture of which is necessary to the enemy's plan of turning the line of heights.

The struggle in north centres before Mount Kemmel, a rugged wooded hill, attacks on which have already cost the Germans very dear, their masses advancing in the open being mown down. The enemy here is trying to break a way beyond Meteren, west of Bailleul. Although we abandoned Meteren and Wytschaete, the enemy's position is uncomfortable as Meteren is merely a "No Man's Land." German outposts are unable to advance beyond the north side of the village.

It cannot be said that the general situation is less anxious, but there is undoubtedly increasing confidence in the unity of command, the effects of which cannot be fully appreciated in these early stages of the new series of great battles.

There is still expectation of a renewed German thrust at Amiens and French correspondents speak of enormous enemy concentrations between Arras and Amiens.

Meanwhile enemy propaganda is spreading broadcast among neutrals reports of depression and war weariness in the United Kingdom and the Dominions which is strongly at variance with the real feeling here.

Simultaneously the enemy is conducting a campaign of newspaper articles and speeches in Germany itself preaching the necessity for huge indemnities from the western powers in addition to annexations.

MINOR ATTACKS IN FLANDERS REPULSED.

GERMAN SPECIAL ENDEAVOUR TO CAPTURE CHAIN OF HILLS FAILS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, April 19.
Recd. 7-30 p.m., April 20.

Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters, wiring this evening, says this morning, several minor attacks against our positions on the Flanders battlefield were successfully repulsed. The attempt near Mont Kemmel only developed upon a small front and seems to have been completely repulsed.

The Germans brought up special mountain troops in the endeavour to capture the chain of hills running eastwards to Cassel. Among them are the Alpine corps. An officer of this corps in a letter which has fallen into our hands says "We have made up our mind to plunder ruthlessly. In the Alpine corps we understand the business."

SOME HORRIFIC DISCLOSURES.

The prisoners are expressing surprise and disquiet at the appearance of the French troops in Flanders. They understood the object of the present offensive was to separate the two armies, crush the British and force the French to make terms. They are now realising that the effect so far has been to consolidate joint action of the two armies to a degree unwitnessed since the days of Mons.

The Germans are energetically repairing the roads and bringing up large supplies of concrete slabs, which they lay like paving stones. As soon as they are nicely set, our gunners tear great craters in the smooth surface.

A captured letter, describing the appearance of the Bapaume road, pays a tribute to the devastating work of our airmen and artillery. It describes ditches piled with corpses, shattered highway strewn with debris and carcases of horses and says the road can no longer be used.

BAPAUME CEASES TO EXIST.

Our airmen report that Bapaume has practically ceased to exist. The rate at which the enemy is running through his man power is illustrated by the way he is drawing upon the 1919 class, of which, according to the prisoners' statements, the recent drafts largely consist. This shows what the failure of this supreme effort means to Germany.

HOSTILE ATTACK TOWARDS BETHUNE.

FRENCH STROKE S. OF AMIENS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, April 19.
Recd. 9-5 a.m., April 20.

The change of front of the German attack to the region between Givenchy and east of Robecq found no weak spot in the British resistance and the close of yesterday's fighting found the British line still intact.

There was only one point in the new battle area where the enemy gained anything, namely, opposite the hill of Hinges, where he succeeded in bridging the La Bassée canal, but the only Germans who crossed came as prisoners. This new German attack in the direction of Bethune is obviously intended to protect his flank if he wishes to drive further northwards. The enemy is trying to secure La Bassée canal with the object of safeguarding his troops round Bailleul and simultaneously imperilling the British in French coalfield near Bethune. Generally speaking, British battleline is more secure than it has been for days justifying the belief that the enemy may be held in the present positions.

The arrival of the French support is regarded as very important. They are splendid seasoned men and the sight of the long blue lines marching up the roads rejoiced the British giving a fresh sense of security, and the news of the French aggressive stroke south of Amiens still further heartened the anxious home watchers.

The British withdrawal east of Ypres was due to German advance from the south along the Lys valley threatening communications with the Ypres army. Thus the distance this army would have to retreat if the enemy looked like breaking through the Cassel-Kemmel line of heights has been reduced.

FIRST REAL PAUSE.

GERMAN FAILURE TO DIVIDE BRITISH ARMY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 20.
Recd. 11 p.m. April 20.

Yesterday marked the first real pause in infantry fighting on the northern front in France, since the enemy broke through near Neuve Chapelle on the 9th April.

The summary of the week's fighting shows that the Germans in this region did not succeed in dividing the Allies or in dividing the British army. Their object was to cut off half of the latter against the coast at Boulogne with the consequent loss of Calais, Dunkirk and Nieuport, forcing the other half to retreat, with a view to covering Rouen and Havre; but British tenacity with prompt French intervention averted the misfortunes.

The Germans further south failed to widen the salient in the direction of Amiens, in spite of colossal sacrifices. In short, the enemy offensive has been hung up at every important centre, namely on the Oise, on the Montdidier-Noyon sector, on the semi-circular position ten miles from Amiens and on the line of Bethune-Mont Kemmel-Ypres.

RENEWAL OF ATTACKS IMMINENT.

Signs are not wanting, however, that the renewal of the great attacks is imminent, but against Wytschaete and the Meteren ridge, which is the British main line of defence in the north, and between Arras and the Oise, where a colossal enemy concentration is in progress and a fresh German army has crossed the Oise under General von Bohn.

German correspondents are busy explaining why the German advance has been delayed dwelling on the bad ground and the weather, but especially on the stubborn resistance.

STRUGGLE SOUTH OF KEMEL.

HOSTILE ATTACKS REPULSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 19, 1-35 p.m.
Recd. 7-20 a.m., April 20.

A British communiqué says we repulsed the hostile attacks reported to be in progress yesterday morning south of Kemmel and our artillery and machine-gun fire broke up the attacks in the same locality in the evening.

The night was comparatively quiet on the whole British front except for reciprocal cannonading in the battle sectors.

Minor enterprises at different points yielded a few prisoners and machine-guns. The regiments of six German divisions took part in unsuccessful attacks yesterday in Givenchy-St. Venant sector.

Fighting at Givenchy as elsewhere ended in the complete repulse of the enemy, who after determined and costly assaults only secured a limited footing at one or two points in our more advanced defences. Our artillery inflicted heavy casualties before the attacks opened and the enemy's losses in the day's fighting were equally severe.

FRENCH ATTACK W. OF AVRE.

COMPLETE AND SPEEDY SUCCESS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 19.
Recd. Noon, April 20.

Reuter's correspondent at French Headquarters, wiring to-day, says the French attack yesterday on the west bank of the Avre was noteworthy for the complete and speedy success, showing that the superiority of the French infantry over the German is still maintained. The attack also deprived the enemy of several useful points of departure for the next push past Hangard towards Amiens along Luce valley.

Starting shortly after four o'clock the objectives were gained in two hours. Anchin farm, crowning a three hundred and forty foot hill with the lower height southward, was captured by the French and a line established on or immediately below the line of crests dominating the Rouvrel-Hailles road. Over eight hundred prisoners were taken; therefore the total German casualties were equivalent to the entire attacking strength of the French. The ground gained was about one mile on a front of three miles. That operation is embarrassing to the enemy. It is certain that Germans have on a seven mile front in this sector a mass of divisions waiting for an opportunity to push on to Amiens.

The fronts of three German divisions were engaged in yesterday's engagement.

ACTION IN CASTEL-MAILY-RAINEVAL REGION.

SURPRISE ATTACK BY BRITISH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 19, 4-10 p.m.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., April 20.

A French communiqué says there was somewhat violent reciprocal bombardment in the Castel-Mailyraineval region. We destroyed during the night some machinegun nests on the front of yesterday's attack in which we have so far taken 650 prisoners including, twenty officers.

We carried out a successful surprise attack north of Bezonvaux and brought back prisoners.

ARTILLERY DUEL IN CASTEL REGION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 20, 1-10 a.m.
Recd. 4 p.m., April 20.

Last night's French communiqué said:—There has been no infantry action to-day. Artillery duel was very lively in the region of Castel and Grivesnes and on the right bank of the Meuse.

RHEIMS IN RUINS.

INHABITANTS EVACUATE CITY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, April 19.
Recd. 1 p.m., April 20.

The Germans fired one hundred thousand incendiary and gas shells into Rheims during the week. The city is in ruins and the roof of the Cathedral is crumbling. Soon only pillars will remain. The inhabitants have evacuated the city.

NAVAL BOMBARDMENT OF OSTEND.

A SWEEP NEAR HELIGOLAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 19.
Recd. 8-35 a.m., April 20.

The Admiralty states that British monitors on Wednesday night bombarded Ostend and the batteries in vicinity, but owing to bad weather it has not yet been possible to obtain accurate information as to results. Enemy batteries replied without hitting our ships. One or two enemy destroyers yesterday morning fired in the direction of Adinkerke then retired quicky.

Our destroyers on March 28th during sweep through the Heligoland Bight captured and sank three armed outpost trawlers taking prisoners the crews consisting of three officers and sixty nine men. We had no casualties.

GEN. BELIN AT VERSAILLES.

M. CLEMENCEAU'S CONFIDENCE IN VICTORY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, April 19.
Recd. 7-20 a.m., April 20.

M. Clemenceau expresses complete confidence in the result of military operations.

General Belin has been appointed French representative on the Inter-allied War Concil at Versailles in succession to General Weygand who remains Marshal Foch's principal collaborator.

COUNT CZERNIN THANKED AND DECORATED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM, April 18.
Recd. 8 p.m., April 20.

Emperor Karl has written to Count Czernin expressing warm thanks for the past services and conferring brilliants of the Grand Cross of the Order of St. Stephen.

WEARIED GERMAN DIVISIONS.

ALLIES ECONOMISING RESERVES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 19.
Recd. noon, April 20.

Reuter's correspondent at the French Headquarters, in a message dated 18th, says:—I have interviewed one of the foremost French generals who commanded the great fighting cabled on the 7th in which three French divisions held up thirty for ten days. He declared unreservedly that there was nothing disquieting in the present battle situation; on the contrary, we had every ground for confidence both in Picardy and Flanders. The Germans would continue to fling their wearied divisions into the battle until the moment of exhaustion arrived. The course of this battle like all others was essentially the same; each side would continue to ply blow and counter-blow endeavouring by weight of numbers or superior skill to find weak points in the enemy's armour, and each endeavouring to retain reserves sufficient to turn the scale when the decisive moment arrived.

After four years we were only now within the sight of the decisive point. As the Germans had still got in France unused reserves of fresh divisions, the battle would proceed and the next shock must be expected as soon as the flood pouring in through the Bailleul gap towards Hazebrouck was checked. The battle might continue for a month or more, but the enemy would be held until the enemy reserves were exhausted and numerical superiority worn down to vanishing point. Then our turn would come with the help of the American divisions.

The General spoke with entire confidence regarding the positions lost as announced in last night's British communiqué and described them after a rapid glance at the map as one of the inevitable fluctuations of the front. He expressed unbounded faith in the British army. During the retreat across the devastated region two British corps operated under him and he spoke with the warmest praise of their fighting spirit. In spite of the tremendous battering received, he said the British fought like madmen. He was specially grateful for the co-operation of the British artillery which was placed unreservedly at his disposal.

In conclusion he said the Germans were consuming divisions at a rate that could not last. We were using ours with pains-taking economy, nevertheless we were holding the enemy.

DEPLETION OF ENEMY OFFICERS.

Reuter's correspondent then analyses German strength. Germans possess about two hundred and forty divisions, but we must allow for the existence of others from reserves. There are two hundred divisions on the front in France and Belgium. Twenty divisions in France are Landsturmers holding quiet sectors, principally in the Vosges, who could not be employed in Picardy or Flanders. It is certain that the enemy has other entirely fresh divisions to use on our front, also divisions distributed on the Eastern fronts; therefore we must reckon for the appearance of another seventy enemy divisions on our battlefront. At the present rate of consumption of German divisions, this will take about another six weeks' fighting. The enemy began the battle with very heavy losses especially in officers, arranging for the latter by spare cadres accompanying artillery and transport trains in order immediately to fill up the casualties. The precaution was necessary because departing from their rule, enemy officers must lead men into battle. It is noteworthy that Germans are endeavouring by every possible means to spare the lives of the remaining regular officers. An enemy battalion now takes the field with only two regular officers; the rest are reserve officers who have gained promotion. This marks an epoch in the development of the German army. One Guards regiment lost in recent battles twenty-six officers in a few days and finished up with a non-commissioned officer in command of a battalion. The moral of German troops is suffering under three main causes, the severity of losses, the overweight of our artillery and cold. We know of divisions in which losses have reached forty to sixty per cent. The seventh reserve division which attacked at Lassigny and Plesier-de-Roye left about two thousand dead on the field, besides an unknown number of wounded.

LANGUISHING MORALE.

Also eight hundred prisoners were captured by the French. The division attacked in a column of regiments, that is, two regiments attacking side by side with a third in reserve, and was practically annihilated. The loss of other units was hardly less terrifying.

Our superiority in guns keeps the enemy in a perpetual state of discomfort which is reinforced by inclement skies. We find no more enthusiastic entries in prisoners' diaries about marching into the gardens of France in Spring. What we do find entries about are the reprehensible habit of the French poilus of always falling on their feet in the matter of positions of guns and weather. German soldiers are now not allowed to write home though they are still allowed to receive letters. To-day, I saw one written by a friend from Essen to a soldier. The principal news item in it was that boys of 1920 class who are now 18 years old have to report to the military authorities between 18th of March and 12th of April. Youths of 1919 class have been captured in recent battles. This is their first appearance on the front. In France, boys of this class are this month being called up for the preliminary year's training.

BOLSHEVIKS BOMBARD MANCHURIA STATION.

ATTITUDE OF CHINA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
HARBIN, April 10.
Recd. 4 p.m., April 20.

The Bolsheviks at the Dauria station sent an ultimatum to the Chinese authorities demanding the immediate delivery of the Cossack, Semenoff and the disarmament of his forces. The Chinese refused, whereupon the Bolsheviks have been bombarding the Manchuria station, but ineffectively. It is reported that the Bolsheviks are concentrating a force at Vlorairechka station, near Vladivostock.

GERMANY AHD SUBMARINISM

VON CAPELLE'S BOAST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM, April 18.
Recd. 2-45 p.m., April 20.

Admiral von Capelle, German Minister for the Navy, speaking in the Reichstag, after condemning what he described as "Allied robbery" of Dutch ships, expressed satisfaction at the results of submarinism. Whether the position of the Allies would improve or deteriorate would depend on their military achievements and the replacement of sunken ships. He denied that there was any unwillingness on the part of the submarine crews to put to sea and affirmed that the statements that the losses of submarines was extraordinarily heavy were greatly exaggerated. He asserted that the new construction of submarines was surpassing the losses. The submarines quantitatively and qualitatively were rising. Whether Britain could continue naval war with prospects of success depended upon whether her shipbuilding surpassed her losses. He declared that any doubt of the final success of submarnism was unjustified. (Cheers).

He admitted that anti-submarine measures had attained a certain success, but alleged that there was a scarcity of steel in England which would increase. He concluded by asserting that the United States would never participate largely in the war owing to the shortage of shipping which governed America's effort.

CONTRARY TO FACTS.

The British Admiralty has communicated to Reuter the following reply to von Capelle's statement in the Reichstag:—

Figures quoted by von Capelle, (from which deductions as cabled are drawn) are entirely misleading and contrary to fact. Capelle states that something over two million gross tons were built annually in the past ten years including that in allied and enemy countries, but the actual figures are 253,035 gross tons. Von Capelle adds that the entire output to-day cannot be more owing to labour and material difficulties, whereas the actual world's output excluding enemy countries amounted to 2,703,000 gross tons and the output is rising rapidly.

Von Capelle tries to raise confusion as regards the figures three million and two million tons, and the actual output last year; but everyone knows that no forecast was ever given that three million tons or even two million tons would be completed last year. Three million tons is the ultimate rate of production which as the First Lord stated in the House of Commons is well within the present and the prospective capacity of the United Kingdom shipyards and marine engineering works.

The enemy still relies on exaggerated figures of losses. The average monthly loss of British ships last year including marine risk was 333,000 gross tons whereas von Capelle bases his argument on an average loss from submarines alone of 600,000 tons monthly. The figures for the last quarter ended March 31st will be published shortly and will vindicate statements as regards the continuance of the drop in the rate of loss. The First Lord has already assured the House of Commons as regards the adequacy of the supply of steel to give the desired output and presently all shipyards will be fully supplied with it.

LONDON, April 19.
Recd. 4 p.m., April 20.

Erzeberger, Centrum leader, declared that Capelle had torn in shreds Admiralty Staff's previous calculations and Navy now realised what Erzeberger foretold last August, namely, that object of unrestricted submarinism would not be attained by 1st January, 1918, as was then officially asserted.

COLONIAL TROOPS.

GERMANY'S TRICK TO DECEIVE COLONIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 20.
Recd. 8 p.m., April 20.

The Australian official correspondent in France says the German war correspondents have been instructed to proclaim that Britain in these battles is placing colonial troops in the hardest positions.

AUSTRALIAN DIVISIONS' VALOUR.

On the contrary, Field-Marshal Haig, though he knew where the attacks were coming, had only English, Scottish and Irish troops in the dangerous parts. On the sixth day of the battle, the Australian divisions began to be thrown in as an important part of the British reserves, in the southern battle since, when they have shown especially at Albert and Villers-Brettonneux that they are such stuff as can do what the 3rd British division and the 56th division did at Arras, what the 57th division did at Givenchy and what the 9th division did beyond Peronne, and for the second time they have been thrown in at a desperate counter-attack on the old battlefield of Messines. The Australian troops far prefer to be classed as they are classed with the divisions which have made these glorious stands rather than a accept the double-edged compliments which the German throws at them with a view to their own ruin.

VON BERNHARDI COMMANDING.

IN OPERATIONS BETWEEN LA BASSEE AND YPRES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 19.
Recd. 1 p.m., April 20.

The journal "Outlook" states that the notorious von Bernhardi, author of "Germany and the next war", commands the centre army of the group of the three armies operating between La Bassée and Ypres.

NEW INSPECTOR OF MEDICAL SERVICES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 15.
Recd. 4 p.m., April 20.

Major-General Sir W. Babtie has been appointed Inspector of Medical Services and temporary Lieut.-General.

CRUSADE
AGAINST
CONSUMPTION.

REMARKABLE SUCCESSES.

Well-known Indian gentleman writes 18th April:—

"I am glad that my son is putting on weight steadily. It has increased by 10 lbs. during the last 5 weeks. I have informed most of my friends that your medicine has done a lot of good to my son."

"HOPELESS" CASE CURED.

Husband writes 7th April:—

"I have this morning been again to—(name of a famous Bombay Doctor), with my wife to get her examined. He has declared for the second time that she is quite alright. He is going to write to you to that effect in a day or two."

N.B.—This Doctor has since advised another patient to take my treatment.

HOPELESS CASES.
SPLENDID REPORTS.

Wife writes 7th April:—

"Has done him a lot of good, his fever has broken, his cough is very much better and the sputum less, his appetite is very much improved."

Husband writes 15th April:—

"My wife is much better since the last fortnight—strength increased, fever has left her and cough very little."

Father writes 4th April:—

"My son is getting on alright. No fever for the last 3 weeks, no cough and gained 1 lb. in flesh since my last report (7 days before). He looks much better, takes his food well and is taking exercise in the open air" (Was bed-ridden).

Owing to the great success of my visit to Poona, I am short of medicine and though my staff is working night and day, I must postpone my journey to Bombay a few days.

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And drugs are not what they seem.

Pain is real! Fever earnest!
And the grave is sure the goal;
"Dust thou art to dust returnest."
To the Body says the Soul.

Though enjoyment, and not sorrow,
Is the victim's hope and aim;
With all the help that he can borrow,
The symptoms still remain the same.

While they last, his strength is fleeting
And his heart, though stout and brave,
Like a muffled drum is beating
Funeral marches to the grave.

In this Man-Malaria battle
The struggle is of death and life,
Where no arms or armours rattle,
But SQUIBB'S the hero in the strife.

Trust no mixtures, howe'er pleasant
Their advertisements you have read!
Try not "cures" that yet one hasn't!
But trust in SQUIBB and GOD o'erhead.

Imitators all remind us
None can vie with SQUIBB sublime
In the race they fall behind us
Efaced on the sands of time.

The name of SQUIBB finds fate another
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A solace to a health-wrecked brother
When fever burns or ague shivers.

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But SQUIBB, as ever, keeps pursuing.
The fiend, who flies precipitate.

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SUNDAY'S CABLES.

(From our Sunday Edition.)

WRONGS AGAINST BELGIUM.

GERMANY'S CALLOUS ELATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 19.
Recd. 8-35 a.m., April 20.

Speaking at a dinner to Anglo-Belgian commerce delegates, Mr. Balfour said that apart from the infamous treatment of Belgium by Germany during the early days of the war which would evermore be an indelible blot on German history, what was not equally well-known and ought to be known was the treatment to which Germany was deliberately subjecting Belgium during occupation. The system of slow torture was even more horrible than the outrages of the invading army although perhaps less dramatic than the first outrages which made the blood of the civilised world run cold. Germans had set themselves to ruin trade and manufacture and the capacity for them of a friendly neighbour whom they had been bound by treaty to protect. Germany rejoicingly declared that if peace came to-morrow it would be many months at the lowest estimate before Belgian intelligence, capital, industry and enterprise could again interfere with German rivals.

Further, Germans had cold-bloodedly stripped Belgium of everything in the way of plant, raw material and machinery of production on which industry depended. Belgium was among the leading European nations as regards mining and other industries and manufactures and nothing exceeded the cynicism with which this operation had been carried out inflicting an injury far deeper and more difficult to heal than the destruction of agricultural prosperity. It was the business of the Allies to remedy this gross wrong and Britain and America would do their utmost to do so.

BEHIND THE LYS BATTLE FRONT.

EFFECTIVE WORK BY OUR ARTILLERY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 19, 9-45 p.m.
Recd. 1 p.m., April 20.

A British communiqué says there is no change to report. Enemy artillery was active at various points and shelled our positions this morning in the neighbourhood of Caudescure, northward of Merville. Our artillery effectively engaged troops and transport moving along the roads behind the Lys battlefront.

Our aeroplanes last night dropped nine tons of bombs on Bapaume, Armentieres and Warneton and the Chaulnes railway junction. All aeroplanes returned.

HOLLAND AND WESTERN BATTLE.

LARGE WAR CRISIS EXPENDITURE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, April 19.
Recd. 7-20 a.m., April 20.

In the Second Chamber, the Finance Minister declared that in consequence of Holland's financial position, the most drastic measures were necessary. He suggested raising a loan of one and half milliard florins to cover the war crisis expenditure which had already exceeded one milliard florins. The Finance Minister hoped that the army could be partly demobilised when the big offensive in the West was concluded and Holland's dangers lessened.

MOSLEMS IN JERUSALEM.

ACCEPTANCE OF BRITISH ADVENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 15.
Recd. 4 p.m., April 20.

The Jerusalem correspondent of "The Times" says that Moslems in Jerusalem welcomed the Allies as deliverers from Turkish tyranny and are co-operating with our provisional administration. The soldierly bearing of Indian Moslem troops guarding Moslem shrines has greatly impressed their coreligionists. Not only have the excellent behaviour of our troops and policy of our administration done much to allay any anxiety which enemy propaganda may have left regarding our intentions, but other agencies are working in our favour. Moslems in Jerusalem are well-educated and often travelled and knowing our record in Cyprus and Egypt and India, they are the last people to listen to the preachings of a "Holy War" made in Germany and brought about by Jacobin clubs in Stamboul.

LOW-TEMPERATURE CARBONISATION OF COAL.

PROSPECTS OF INDIAN DEVELOPMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 15.
Recd. 4 p.m., April 20.

In an article in the "Financier" emphasising the possibilities of low-temperature carbonisation of coal in India, Lieut.-Colonel S. H. Godfrey says that the commercial future of modern states depends solely on cheap power. India can easily be more than self-supporting in that respect, but proper development will need the co-operation of Government, the financier, the engineer and above all of the chemist. Lieut.-Col. Godfrey fears that in the absence of a strong staff of chemical advisers, Government of India may be tempted to delay the question. He says that the Chemist and the Chemical electrical engineer will need a high official position if India's great possibilities are to be fully developed and she is to take her due place in the scheme of Empire as a producer of finished and half-finished products instead of only raw materials. The products of low-temperature carbonisation of coal are almost the most vital necessities of war and peace.

GERMAN BOASTS OF DIVIDING ALLIED FORCES.

LORD R. CECIL ON ENEMY'S DECEPTION OF TALKING OF PEACE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 20.
Recd. 11 p.m. April 20.

Lord Robert Cecil, speaking at Hitchin, said he was informed that before the offensive began, German officers at neutral Courts were prepared to bet that the Germans would succeed in dividing the forces of the Allies within a fortnight. Lord Robert Cecil continued: A month has passed and the Germans have not succeeded; but he would be wickedly foolish if he thought that the battle was ended. We had an indefinite period of terrible strenuous struggle before us. We must not underrate our enemies, who had great advantages of 50 years' preparation for the war, the favourable geographical position and united command; but the Britishers who had withstood the Germans for four years on equal terms had proved that their valour was equal to German training, while recently our forces in France had been placed with the French armies under the command of the great soldier Marshal Foch.

Lord Robert Cecil did not think that the enemy's formidable advantages would decide the battle in his favour but we must not fall into the error of facile optimism. Lord Robert Cecil referred to the Lichnowsky revelations and other proofs as showing that Germany was absolutely unchanged.

She strove to lull us to sleep by the talk of peace, while planning this attack but now that the battle had begun there was no talk of peace, instead there was nothing but talk of German annexations and indemnities, the increase of power of the German military caste and the slavery of the rest of the world. We are fighting indubitably for the freedom of the world. Anyone who now said the Germans desired to live in peace with their neighbours, and were ready to make just and righteous peace was indulging in voluntary self-deception.

ITALIAN REGIMENTS TO HELP ALLIES.

ENTHUSIASM IN ITALY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 19.
Recd. 1 p.m., April 20.

A wireless Italian communiqué says Sir Orlando stated in the Chamber yesterday that Italian regiments would shortly participate in the French battle. The declaration was received with the greatest enthusiasm and many officers and soldiers have asked to be incorporated in the regiments going to France.

LORDS AND MAN POWER BILL.

BISHOPS PROTEST AGAINST EXCLUSION OF CLERGY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 19.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., April 20.

The only alteration in the Man Power Bill made in the House of Lords and accepted by the Government and the House of Commons was that all men exempted after April 30th except in the case of protected industries must join as volunteers.

The Bishops of Lincoln, Salisbury, Chichester and Bristol write to "The Times" protesting strongly against the exclusion of the clergy from the Man-Power Bill and affirming that the Archbishop of Canterbury's expression of regret in the House of Lords at the withdrawal of the clause voiced the grave conclusion of the bishops as a whole

NEW MAN-POWER PROPOSALS

DEBATE IN CANADIAN COMMONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

OTTAWA, April 20.
Recd. 11 p.m., April 20.

In the House of Commons, Sir Robert Borden opened the debate on the new Man-power proposals. He said that it was too much to expect that the Canadians would not be attacked and it was therefore necessary to prepare for an assault. Hence the Government proposed to depart from the principle of selection embodied in the Military Service Act and to abolish the exemptions granted to certain classes. The Premier added that unless action was taken, it would be impossible to supply adequate reinforcements. Sir R. Borden asserted the belief that the people would not approve of the idea of leaving the Canadians in France to be reinforced by Britain or the United States.

MILITARY COMMISSIONS IN COLONIES.

SUCCESSFUL MEASURES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.

LONDON, April 15.
Recd. 4 p.m., April 20.

Replying to Sir Robert Price, Mr. Hewins stated that every possible facility for enlistment and in suitable cases for obtaining commissions, was afforded to civil servants and others militarily eligible in colonies and protectorates and the response had been most gratifying.

Ceylon had furnished a separate unit and Eastern colonies had released as many men as could possibly be spared. The principle of substitution was resorted to as far as possible, but in tropical colonies few men and fewer women were available as substitutes for men of military age.

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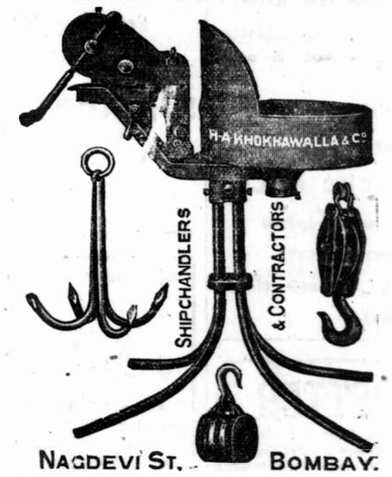

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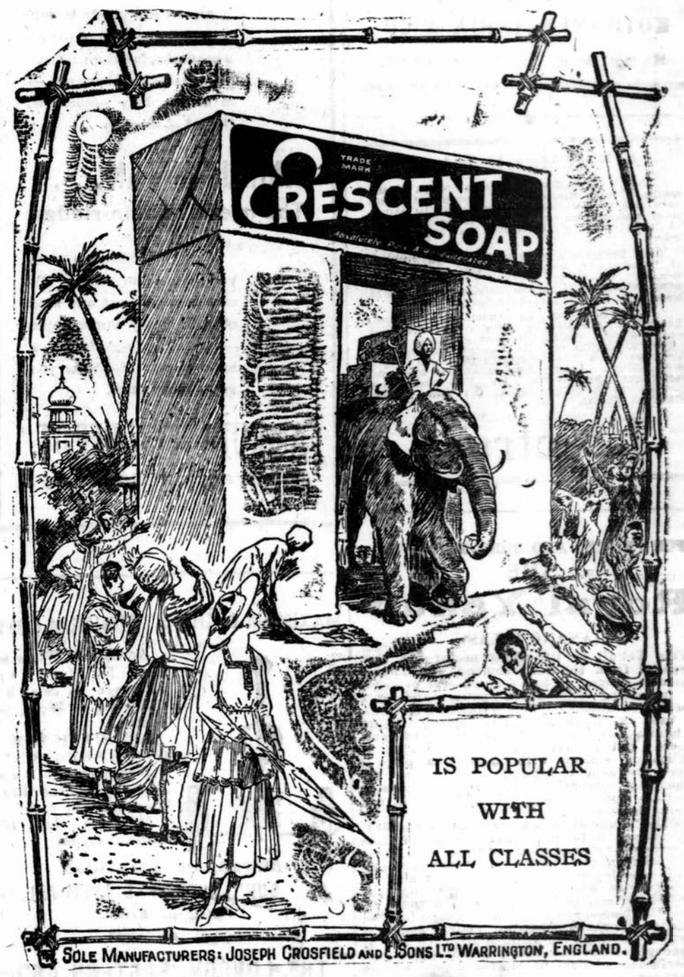

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THE WEATHER

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 19th April 1918.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 52 deg Fahr.....	29.856 Inches
Temperature of Air	81.5 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	75.3 "
Dew Point	73.0 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.760 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	1.2 "
Maximum temperature of Air	87.9 "
Minimum do. do.	75.9 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	NNW, NNE. WNW.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	176 Miles.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still.		Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still.	
	Apl.	h.	m.	ft.	in.	Apl.	h.	m.	ft.	in.
Sat.	20	m 7	13	23	4	20	m 1	36	19	11
		8	0a	25	0		1	10a	20	0
Sun.	21	m 8	30	24	1	21	m 2	25	19	2
		8	48a	25	3		2	16a	19	11
Mon.	22	m 9	21	25	0	22	m 3	2	18	9
		9	24a	25	7		3	4a	19	6
Tues.	23	m 9	57	25	10	23	m 3	33	17	9
		9	55a	25	11		3	40a	19	8
Wed.	24	m 10	30	26	7	24	m 4	0	17	2
		10	28a	26	3		4	15a	1	71
Thur	25	m 11	3	27	3	25	m 4	28	16	4
		10	52a	26	6		4	50a	18	6
Fri.	26	m 11	36	27	9	26	m 4	57	15	10
		11	22a	26	8		5	26a	18	5

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset, according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

	Sunrise.	Sunset.
April 20 (Saturday)	6h. 19m.	6h. 57m.
" 21 (Sunday)	6h. 18m.	6h. 57m.
" 22 (Monday)	6h. 17m.	6h. 58m.
" 23 (Tuesday)	6h. 16m.	6h. 58m.
" 24 (Wednesday)	6h. 16m.	6h. 58m.
" 25 (Thursday)	6h. 15m.	6h. 59m.
" 26 (Friday)	6h. 14m.	6h. 59m.

Phases of the Moon:—

		d.	h.	m.
Last Quarter	April 1918,	4	7	3-1 p.m.
New Moon	"	11	10	4-3 a.m.
First Quarter	"	18	9	37-7 a.m.
Full Moon	"	26	1	35-4 p.m.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, on the 20th April, 1918, was 30.073 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 ours on Saturday, the 20th April, 1918, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Humidity is below normal in the extreme north. Day temperature is locally elow normal in the east and north Punjab; ight temperature is in defect in the extreme orth and in excess in the south-west.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is above normal in the east.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Hummidity is in defect in upper Sind. Day temperature is below normal in lower Sind; in west Rajputana both day and night temperatures are below the average.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is locally below normal. Day temperature is in slight defect in the South of Gujarat and Kathiawar.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect in the south. Night temperature is in slight excess at Nagpur.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear. Night temperature is below normal in the south Konkan.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. Humidity is below normal in the Bombay Deccan and north-east Hyderabad. Night temperature is locally below the average in the Bombay Deccan.

General Remarks.—A few duststorms are reported from the north of the Central Provinces and the south Bombay Deccan and some thunder and lightning from the south of the Peninsula, but no rain has fallen.

Dry weather appears probable generally.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a.m. on SATURDAY, the 20th of April, 1918.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours	Rainfall. Total 1st Nov to date.	Rainfall. Departure, 1st Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (19th April) ..	78.2	66.0	61	0.15	6.04	—4.82
Jask	88.5	69.5	83	0.66	8.06	+4.00
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (19th April) ..	90.5	76.6	50	..	0.77	—2.91
PUNJAB—						
Multan	95.6	73.7	45	..	3.61	+1.38
Rawalpindi	87.0	55.4	42	..	19.07	+9.39
Lahore	90.8	64.3	53	..	4.15	+0.52
Hissar	95.9	65.4	39	..	1.13	..
Ambala	94.7	65.3	45	..	4.08	—1.71
Delhi	94.8	72.2	41	..	1.20	—1.81
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	98.5	71.9	43	..	1.22	—0.51
Mainpuri	100.4	70.8	35	..	0.76	—1.77
Jhansi	100.7	76.3	27	..	0.27	—1.63
Cawnpore	99.4	73.9	50	..	0.66	—1.47
Allahabad	101.5	76.9	63	..	0.42	—1.84
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	100.3	71.2	35	..	1.12	—0.11
Karachi	81.4	72.9	84	..	1.54	+0.05
Ajmer	95.2	71.0	34	..	0.25	—1.15
Jaipore	98.3	70.2	15	..	0.34	—1.22
Kotah	101.4	74.6	26	..	0.10	—1.12
Mount Abu	82.0	68.2	33	..	0.12	—1.12
GUJARAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	99.4	69.3	40	..	0.15	—0.38
Dwarka	84.6	75.7	82	..	0.01	—0.67
Veraval	82.9	71.3	55	..	0	—0.47
Rajkot	99.2	67.0	34	..	0	—0.53
Bhavnagar Para ..	97.4	72.4	78	..	0	—0.65
Surat	96.5	73.9	62	..	0	—0.37
Ahmedabad	103.2	73.3	43	..	0	—0.41
Deesa	..	..	..	..	..	..
Neemuch	97.5	69.2	24	..	0.06	—0.78
Indore	99.1	73.1	50	..	0.21	—0.79
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	100.9	71.3	32	..	1.30	—1.44
Saugor	94.2	70.6	28	..	0.14	—2.31
Hoshangabad ..	103.1	72.6	29	..	0.37	—1.45
Khandwa	102.4	77.1	39	..	0.04	—1.19
Akola	104.6	77.5	30	..	0.27	—1.87
Amraoti	103.8	74.8	23	..	0.16	—2.00
Nagpur	105.1	81.1	30	..	0.40	—2.47
Chanda	106.3	75.0	26	..	0.37	—2.89
Raipur	105.0	80.4	23	..	0.95	—1.72
KONKAN—						
Bombay	87.9	76.4	82	..	1.46	+0.86
Ratnagiri	87.1	74.5	61	..	0.99	+0.18
Marmugao	89.1	76.2	73	..	5.95	+4.28
Karwar	89.6	73.0	77	..	1.10	—1.07
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	103.7	67.4	32	..	1.61	+0.70
Ahmednagar	100.5	67.9	29	..	3.13	+1.47
Poona	98.0	63.9	41	..	3.91	+2.28
Sholapur	103.0	74.0	18	..	0.67	—1.27
Bijapur	101.5	75.4	29	..	1.16	—0.83
Belgaum	97.6	62.5	50	..	5.70	+2.29
Aurangabad	100.5	70.5	28	..	0.41	—1.17
Nizamabad (Indur).	107.1	75.2	22	..	0.37	—1.87
Hyderabad	102.7	76.7	54	..	3.56	+0.63
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	91.5	78.3	71	..	2.41	—1.91
Calicut	89.8	77.4	84	..	7.44	—1.63
Cochin	92.9	78.7	67	..	17.57	+3.17
Colombo	89.1	76.0	88	..	22.32	—11.77
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	92.4	76.2	70	..	13.74	+6.44
Bellary	104.3	72.5	57	..	2.72	—0.24
Cuddapah	101.5	83.3	69	..	5.78	+0.64
Madras	92.7	76.7	74	..	22.34	+1.52
Bangalore	92.0	69.2	80	..	4.38	—0.60
Coimbatore	97.8	73.9	76	..	7.86	+1.04
Trichinopoly	101.7	78.7	64	..	8.32	—1.40
Negapatam	90.7	80.3	74	..	38.04	+8.04

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